

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SATURDAY, December 15, 1928

The House met at 12 o'clock and was called to order by Hon. William Tyler Page, its Clerk, who read the following communication from the Speaker:

THE SPEAKER'S ROOMS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C.

I hereby designate Hon. JOHN Q. TILSON to act as Speaker pro tempore to-day.

NICHOLAS LONGWORTH.

Mr. TILSON assumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The House will be in order. The Chaplain will offer prayer.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou who art the Lord of life and light, conquering sin and doubt, sorrow and despair, we thank Thee that there is nothing that stands in the way of Thy perpetual care. In the days when winter cold blights the bloom of summer and we can no longer commune with field and flower, Thou dost blossom in the garden of the human heart and light up the firmament of the soul. At the turn of each day a bountiful Providence meets and greets us on the stairway of human need. There is no farthest limit to the richness and the blessedness of our Heavenly Father. Way down beneath all finite measures, making as secure as time, the sleepers of the old earth, lie the loving, abiding purpose and plan of Almighty God. Oh, let the beauty of the Lord be upon us this day. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

AMENDMENT OF THE WORLD WAR VETERANS' ACT

Mr. GARBER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD upon the subject of the administration of the Veterans' Bureau, incorporating therein a resolution by the American Legion of Oklahoma.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD in the manner indicated. Is there objection?

Mr. UNDERHILL. What is the gentleman's request?

Mr. GARBER. To extend my remarks on the subject of the administration of the Veterans' Bureau.

Mr. UNDERHILL. The gentleman's own remarks?

Mr. GARBER. Yes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GARBER. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following resolutions:

Resolutions

Whereas many disabled veterans of the World War are complaining of the unsatisfactory attitude and decisions of the claims and rating boards, and that the claims and rating boards are disregarding the spirit and the provisions of the World War veterans' act governing such boards; and, in view of the fact that the Veterans' Bureau rules provide that a claimant shall receive the benefit of a doubt existing it is alleged that the claims and rating boards in a great many instances fail to give the claimant any such benefits; and

Whereas regulation 74, of August 12, 1924, provides that the regional managers designate who the members of the claims and rating boards shall be, and it is provided further that such designation must be confirmed by the director; and

Whereas it has come to the attention of many ex-service men that this ruling or law of the bureau is entirely ignored by central office; and

Whereas the attention of the American Legion is directed to the fact that many claimants' folders are taken from the regional office to the central office without the claimants' knowledge, and many decisions are reversed without the claimants being given a hearing or a reason for the reversal; and

Whereas the American Legion's policy advocating decentralization is well known, in so far as it might expedite the proper adjustment of a disabled veteran's claim: Therefore be it

Resolved by the joint meeting of the post officers, American Legion, Department of Oklahoma, in session assembled, That we recommend to the Members of the Oklahoma congressional delegation that an amendment be made to the World War veterans' act providing that the director may appoint members of the claims and rating boards from a list submitted by the regional manager; and providing further that the assignment of such board members shall be made by the regional manager, and that any member may be removed by the regional manager where a disregard of Veterans' Bureau laws and rulings is shown; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be immediately mailed to each Congressman and Senator representing the State of Oklahoma in Congress, and that a copy be immediately mailed to each of the members of the department executive committee of the American Legion of Oklahoma.

The above resolutions, approved by unanimous vote of Argonne Post, No. 4, Enid, Okla., and the contents of which were embodied in the resolution approved by a meeting of the officers of all American Legion posts in Oklahoma at Oklahoma City, December 3, 1928.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. MORROW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the bill passed by the House yesterday upon the subject of the Carlsbad Cave.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New Mexico asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD upon the bill passed yesterday. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MORROW. Mr. Speaker, I make reference to H. R. 15089, a bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1930, and for other purposes. This bill carries an appropriation for the Carlsbad Cave National Monument, N. Mex., in the sum of \$100,000; the amount will afford the carrying on, development, and preservation of the caverns. The bill likewise carries the acceptance by the Secretary of the Interior of a parcel of land in the town of Carlsbad, N. Mex., which has been tendered to the United States of America in fee simple. This is the donation of a site for the construction of a residence for the superintendent of the monument. The bill also carries an appropriation of \$5,000 for the construction of the home for the superintendent.

The \$100,000 appropriation provides specifically the following improvements:

Operation of a motor-driven passenger car for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with the work of the monument.....	\$800
Construction and improvement of the caverns.....	59,000
Addition to the office building.....	1,500
Power house.....	4,000
Additional water supply and water storage.....	12,000
Disposition of sewerage.....	2,000
Construction of a garage.....	500

The people of New Mexico in general, and of Carlsbad in particular, should be very appreciative of the time given by, and the complete investigation made by, the subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee for the Interior Department. This subcommittee made an inspection of the national monuments and other Government-controlled properties in my State in the summer of 1927. The possibilities for developing the Carlsbad Caverns were seen, and as a result the Appropriations Committee was most fair in its appropriation for the caverns for the fiscal year 1930. The personnel of the subcommittee [Mr. CRAMTON, of Michigan; Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado; and Mr. FRENCH, of Idaho] should have the appreciation of the State of New Mexico, and especially of the eastern part of the State. The broad view taken by the committee in permitting the fees received from the tourists who visit the caves, to be placed in a fund to be used for the development of the caverns, is indeed commendable.

Most assuredly a vast forward step has been taken by the Government in exploring and developing the Carlsbad Caverns, N. Mex. When the Interior Department appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1926 was being considered on December 6, 1924, I offered the first amendment in behalf of the Carlsbad Caverns. That bill carried an appropriation of \$21,980 for all national monuments. The amendment I offered to that provision is of record, as follows:

Amendment by Mr. MORROW: Page 97, line 12, after the comma strike out the word "and" and in line 13, page 97, after the comma insert "and \$20,000 for constructing a tunnel into Carlsbad Caves, N. Mex.," and change the figures "\$21,980" to "\$41,980."

Let us note the appropriations for Carlsbad Caverns from the year 1924 to the fiscal year 1930 and we will see how the subcommittee has realized the importance and grandeur of the caverns. Figures from the National Park Service show the following appropriations:

1925.....	\$5,000
1926.....	25,000
1927.....	15,000
1928.....	30,000
1929.....	70,000
1930.....	100,000

At the time I offered the first amendment, Congress had perhaps never heard of the caves. Publication of pictures of the caverns had been made by the National Geographic Society, but the caverns were little known. To-day all who visit these caves term them a world wonder. The beauty of the caves is hard to conceive, and one must visit the caverns to secure a picture of

this fairyland. The cave is so large that all of the known caverns of the world could be placed into one of its large rooms.

The little town of Carlsbad has been placed on the map with the advertisement and development carried on in the past four years; the town has become the attractive tourist city of the Southwest, and it is rapidly growing into a modern city, with large and well-equipped modern hotels and rooming houses, paved streets, and graveled and oiled roads leading into the city and to the caverns. So great has the tourist travel increased that the receipts from tourist fees have mounted each year as follows:

1926	\$3,718
1927	32,628
1928	55,682

And it is estimated that the same will exceed \$100,000 for the year 1929.

The method pursued by the committee in dealing with the caverns has been most generous; the splendid cooperation given by the National Park Service has been gratifying, and the fine service given by the superintendent of the caverns in caring for and satisfying the visitors is all a great record of achievement which means that thousands, indeed very soon it will mean 100,000 visitors will pass through the developed caverns each year.

The Carlsbad Caverns at this time mean more toward advertising our great Commonwealth than any other attraction the State has to offer. New Mexico has ideal mild climate; splendid highways have been built. The tourist may be lured to New Mexico by the wonders of the Carlsbad Caves, but going through the State the visitor is brought directly in view of the many other resources the State has to offer.

Carlsbad, with its incomparable caverns, is already known on every continent. One writer has said:

When the world learns of it—Carlsbad Cavern—nothing will prevent the world coming to see it. It rivals all the magnificent scenic places in America and is utterly unlike any of them.

That the world is learning of the cave—and going to see it—is amply shown by the increase in tourist travel in five years. Note the tabulation of visitors to the caverns for the following years:

1924	1,280
1925	1,794
1926	10,904
1927	26,436
1928	46,335

The appropriation of \$100,000 for the fiscal year 1930 means that the National Park Service can assure the public of easy accessibility to the Carlsbad Caverns, and of proper service on their visit to this underworld. The tourist will never forget the thrill of a visit to this wonderful underground chamber where electrical facilities enable him to view the glittering universe of beauty before him.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments, in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 5773. An act to provide for the construction of works for the protection and development of the lower Colorado River Basin, for the approval of the Colorado River compact, and for other purposes.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 15386) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, and for other purposes. Pending that, if we can, I would like very much to reach an arrangement with the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BUCHANAN] to fix the time for general debate. Has the gentleman from Texas any suggestion to make?

Mr. BUCHANAN. I am listening for the gentleman's suggestion.

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. I suggest that we limit the general debate to two hours, one-half to be controlled by the gentleman from Texas and one-half by myself.

Mr. BUCHANAN. That is satisfactory to me.

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the general debate be limited to two hours, one-half to be controlled by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BUCHANAN] and one-half by myself.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Iowa asks unanimous consent that general debate upon this bill be limited

to two hours, one half to be controlled by himself and the other half by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BUCHANAN]. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question now is on the motion of the gentleman from Iowa that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the Agricultural appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 15386) making appropriation for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, and for other purposes, with Mr. TREADWAY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to myself.

I wish to call attention to only two or three outstanding facts with reference to this appropriation bill. In the first place, the committee has shown a very friendly disposition toward the items of research. We have again increased the item for research. We have heard the various complaints from all over the country in respect to the pests and diseases and we have been very liberal in making an effort to have the department reach out and, so far as possible, help people in different localities to combat these various pests that are affecting crop production. This is true with reference to the larch canker in your forests, and it is true with reference to the wireworm, and also with reference to the production of bulbs and the pests affecting the production of bulbs. It is true with reference to research in the matter of preparing fruits for shipment in export. It is true with reference to an effort to find out what the flour weevil is that is affecting the shipment of flour from southern ports to European ports. We have gone along with these items and have been very friendly in granting additional sums, so that for departmental work this bill carries \$1,700,000 more than the 1929 bill.

With reference to tuberculin tests, we are carrying on the tuberculin tests with increased indemnities, as provided in this bill. We are reaching out as far as possible to eradicate tubercular cattle that are producing milk that is being fed to the human family in the United States.

With reference to the corn borer, which is one of our old items, we are carrying on the matter of research to try to eradicate the corn borer, and we are carrying on quarantine limitations and making every effort to prevent its spread, but we are not carrying on an eradication or clean-up program as many people understood.

Next, with reference to the barberry bush, there has been much interest in that.

The department cut the item approximately \$30,000. We restored that item and we are carrying the barberry eradication item at the amount carried in the bill in previous years in order that there shall be no curtailment of the work. On top of that, we are going out to make an effort under the \$30,000 item for rust-resisting wheat. I am simply citing a few points in the bill.

Mr. TILSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. I will.

Mr. TILSON. Is it still the opinion of experts that the rust is caused from the barberry?

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. Oh, yes. The hearings are very complete in reference to that, and the evidence given the committee seems to be indisputable.

Mr. TILSON. How is it carried from the barberry bush itself to the seat of infection?

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. It is carried by birds, and it is carried by winds and in all different ways. For instance, they find where there is a barberry bush rust will spread within a radius of miles.

Mr. COLE of Iowa. Is there any hope of ultimate eradication of the barberry bush? Are they making any progress?

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. They are making splendid progress; but the trouble is, one digging does not clean up the bush. They will grow back in some form—unknown sprouts will grow up—and the experts find on those farms where they clean up it is recurrent by reason of that sprouting within that radius. It is very important to resurvey it from time to time. However, they are making progress.

Mr. KETCHAM. If the gentleman will yield, in reference to the corn borer clean-up, will the gentleman state what is contemplated as to the conducting of a clean-up campaign?

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. There has been no representation to us as far as a clean-up campaign is concerned.

Mr. KETCHAM. If that is done, then a supplemental appropriation will be made?

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. Will go into this bill.

Mr. KETCHAM. Will the gentleman be kind enough to compare the appropriations made previously for the corn borer with the present appropriation?

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. It is an increased amount through the research work in the bill. One way they are endeavoring to meet the ravages of the corn borer is through parasites, by different resistant, to determine whether or not the corn borer is going to be able to destroy it.

Mr. KETCHAM. What did the testimony bring out in regard to the development of parasites?

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. They are developing them, but they are not able to say that they are a cure.

Mr. LEAVITT. If the gentleman will yield, the farmers in Montana will be particularly interested in this question of the eradication of the barberry. Can we be assured that that campaign will be carried through?

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. We find they are all absolutely in favor of the barberry item being carried out to a point where the barberry bush is extinguished. That is, the kind of barberry bush that produces rust. In reference to the wheat proposition, I want to go one step further. We put in this bill \$29,900, an item of research in rust-resistant types of wheat. Now, this campaign is being advocated by the extension department of the agricultural colleges in four or five of these States out there which produce so much wheat.

We had before us the presidents of the various agricultural colleges which have been inaugurating this campaign. That includes Minnesota and the two Dakotas and Montana. They are very anxious that experiments be carried on to ascertain whether they can develop a rust-resistant wheat. They are very hopeful of success, and we have given the Budget estimate for that work.

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. Yes.

Mr. STEVENSON. Referring to the barberry matter, may I ask the gentleman whether it is the barberry that we put out?

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. No. That is the Japanese barberry.

Mr. STEVENSON. We have had rust with our barberry to my knowledge all my life.

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. I can not answer with absolute accuracy, but it is my impression that the barberry productive of rust is the old barberry that grows wild in the forest areas. It is not the cultivated Japanese barberry that produces the little red berry.

Mr. STEVENSON. That is not the same variety?

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. No.

Mr. COLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. Yes.

Mr. COLTON. There is provision made here for research and investigation of range problems in the public-land States, in which we are very much interested. I noticed in the hearings last year that the Chief Forester said that it was one of the most important items, in his judgment, in the bill. This year an application was made for a \$25,000 increase in that item. The Budget allowed a little more than \$17,000 increase. The committee seems not to have changed that as I notice in this bill there is only a little over \$17,000 allowed.

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. My impression is that we increased the item known as the forestry survey, and we increased the item of forestry economics. It is my thought that that is one of the items you referred to, the forest survey.

Mr. COLTON. No. The item that we are particularly interested in is for range research. In that the department asked for an increase of \$25,000, but the Budget has allowed, as I recall, only about \$14,000, and something over \$2,000 is allowed under the Welch Act for adjustments. We are interested in this item for range research. It means very much to those who are using the public domain. I am referring to that in contradistinction to the forest reserves. We are anxious to get ways of increasing the forage on the public domain. Thus far comparatively little work has been done along that line. We want an increase for range research. It is vital to the intermountain region.

In the McNary-McSweeney Act there was an appropriation authorized for this work totaling \$275,000, and it was the intention to increase the amount this year by \$25,000.

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. We reached the conclusion that the research on the public domain should abide the legislation

where the Government would supervise and control these ranges, and the committee finally reached the conclusion that we ought to wait until that legislation was enacted.

Mr. COLTON. Under section 7 of the McNary-McSweeney Act provision was made for research work on the forest reserves and on the adjacent public domain.

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. In the public domain the Government has no control over the range. If you increased your range it would mean simply that some one would come in there and take possession of it. It was our belief that we should have legislation covering the public control of those areas.

Mr. COLTON. We have a bill now pending before the Committee on the Public Lands for public control, but in the meantime this is for research on range projects, which are on the forest reserves and on the adjacent public domain. I am very much disappointed that the amount has been reduced.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. Yes.

Mr. LANHAM. In the prosecution of the study of root rot, which is very destructive of our southern cotton crop, is the gentleman prepared to state to us to what extent the research thus far made in this regard has been successful, and whether any remedy has been discovered that would indicate that they will reach the solution of this problem?

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. Some members of our subcommittee have gone into that very carefully. I understand they are very much encouraged with the investigation thus far made. I regret I could not give a detailed description of what has been done.

Mr. KINCHELOE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. Yes.

Mr. KINCHELOE. The Committee on Agriculture has had hearings for the last week on the question of amending the packers and stockyards act, and it was developed there that there is a great deal of dissatisfaction among the commission men as to the operations of the packers and stockyards act. In one case the Secretary of Agriculture was enjoined by the Cudahy Co. in the United States circuit court as to the examination of the books. The Government lost in that action, but seemed to be content to rest there, and did not go to the Supreme Court at all. In another department of activity, in a case between the Department of Agriculture and the packers, the Attorney General advised that he had no jurisdiction, and he rested on that. It seems that the highest court has not been resorted to to set out the rights of the parties unequivocally.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa has consumed 15 minutes.

Mr. KINCHELOE. They seem to have relied on the Daugherty opinion only. I was wondering whether the gentleman's committee in the preparation of this bill had been given any knowledge of that, as to why they had not gone into the Supreme Court instead of relying merely on the opinion of the United States circuit court or the Attorney General.

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. I may say to the gentleman that there was no mention of that in our committee.

Mr. KINCHELOE. There has been a great deal of dissatisfaction. One man by the name of Montgomery, at the head of these commission men, testified that in his judgment the packers and stockyards act had accomplished nothing. I would like to have the gentleman investigate that at his leisure some time, because if the law is not operative we had better repeal it.

Mr. HOWARD of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. Yes.

Mr. HOWARD of Nebraska. I have not had opportunity to examine the bill carefully, but has the committee done anything with reference to a reprint of two books that are very desirable for circulation—one entitled "Diseases of the Horse" and the other "Diseases of Cattle"? Every Member coming from the agricultural zone is flooded with requests for these books.

The CHAIRMAN. The two additional minutes yielded by the gentleman to himself have expired.

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself two additional minutes.

Mr. HOWARD of Nebraska. And our only reply to those requests is that they are out of print.

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. Let me suggest to the gentleman that in this appropriation bill we could allow the money, as discussed before our committee by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. JONES], who has been interested in this reprint for a number of years, but we have not the authority to determine the method by which they can be distributed. It was ruled out of the bill on what Mr. JONES would say was a close point of order, but nevertheless it was ruled out, and until there is legislation which will provide for the distribution of those

books this money that we appropriate lies in the Treasury and has never been used, as I understand.

Mr. JONES. Why does it remain in the Treasury? The appropriation was made three years ago, and why does the department refuse to print them?

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. I could not tell the gentleman, except they say there is no proper legislative authorization for their distribution and no way by which they could be used.

Mr. JONES. The department could distribute them, for that matter, but in the meantime, if they had printed them, we would have had the legislation to distribute them.

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. It is a question whether or not we should make the appropriations and wait for the legislation, or whether we had better get the legislation first.

Mr. JONES. I appreciate the gentleman's position, but I do not think the department had a right to decline to print them when the House and the Senate determined they should be printed by the appropriation of the money.

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. Well, the situation is that there is a tie-up there on the question of authority for distribution. Now, with reference to the other items, the details will come out under the 5-minute rule, and I do not suppose there will be an item which will not be discussed. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Under extension I am adding hereto statement of various amounts for specific purposes carried under separate subheads:

Certain projects involving more than one appropriation

	Allotment, 1929	Increase, 1930, in House committee bill
Biological abstracts:		
Library (salaries and expenses).....		\$5,000
Office of Experiment Stations (general administration).....		5,320
		10,320
Blister rust:		
Bureau Plant Industry (blister rust control).....	\$445,020	
Plant Quarantine and Control Administration (preventing spread of white pine blister rust).....	26,500	
	471,520	
Bulb work:		
Bureau Plant Industry: Horticultural crops and diseases—		
Bulb culture.....	20,400	
Bulb diseases.....	16,000	
Entomology (tropical and subtropical insects).....	15,000	7,500
	51,400	7,500
Cattle grub:		
Bureau Animal Industry (diseases of animals).....	50,000	
Entomology (insects affecting men and animals).....	27,500	
	77,500	
Cotton-deterioration studies:		
Bureau Plant Industry—		
Alkali and drought resistant plants.....	\$ 24,600	
Western irrigation agriculture.....	\$ 1,000	
Agricultural economics (marketing and distributing farm products).....	\$ 10,000	
	35,600	
Cotton root rot and wilt:		
Bureau of Plant Industry (cotton production and diseases).....	26,600	9,373
Chemical and soils (soil fertility).....	29,500	13,000
	56,100	22,373
Erosion, soil:		
Chemical and soils (soil survey).....	10,085	
Roads (agricultural engineering).....	9,000	2,150
	19,085	2,150
Forest research (McNary-McSweeney Act):		
Weather Bureau—out of Washington (forest-fire weather).....	25,000	
Bureau of Plant Industry (forest pathology).....	98,500	
Forest Service—		
Forest products.....	505,000	32,404
Range investigations.....	49,755	14,320
Silvical investigations.....	354,300	35,598
Forest economics.....		25,000
Forest survey.....		40,000
Entomology (forest insects).....	185,000	
Biological Survey—		
Food habits of wild animals and birds.....	5,700	
Biological investigations.....	4,400	7,957
	1,227,745	155,274

¹ All of alkali and drought resistant plants item.

² Cotton work at Yuma.

³ Cotton-ginning studies.

Certain projects involving more than one appropriation—Continued

	Allotment, 1929	Increase, 1930, in House committee bill
Fruit and vegetable utilization:		
Bureau Plant Industry (horticultural crops and diseases).....	\$38,100	
Chemistry and Soils (agricultural chemistry).....	44,610	\$5,000
	82,800	5,000
Marine meteorology:		
Weather Bureau—		
In Washington.....	21,690	10,260
Out of Washington.....	26,810	20,000
	48,500	30,260
Naval stores:		
Chemistry and Soils (naval stores research).....	15,000	4,160
Food, Drug, and Insecticide Administration (enforcement of naval stores act).....	37,825	
	52,825	4,160
Poultry work:		
Bureau of Animal Industry:		
Animal husbandry.....	111,650	\$ 15,000
Animal diseases.....	7,065	\$ 4,685
Entomology (insects affecting man and animals).....	1,000	
Agricultural Economics—		
Marketing and distribution.....	12,000	
Crop and livestock estimates.....	5,000	
Market inspection of farm products.....	12,000	
Market News Service.....	50,000	15,240
Food, Drug, and Insecticide Administration (enforcement of food and drugs act).....	10,000	7 27,924
	208,715	62,849
Spray residue work:		
Bureau of Plant Industry (horticultural crops and diseases).....	20,300	
Chemistry and Soils (insecticide and fungicide investigations).....	10,000	35,000
Entomology (deciduous fruit insects).....	5,000	
Food, Drug, and Insecticide Administration (food and drugs act).....	25,000	
	60,300	35,000
Strawberry work:		
Bureau of Plant Industry (horticultural crops and diseases).....	19,000	
Chemistry and Soils (soil fertility).....		4,800
Entomology (truck crop insects).....	1,200	2,000
Agricultural Economics—		
Farm management and practice.....	4,500	
Market inspection of farm products.....	9,500	
Market News Service.....	3,000	
	37,200	6,800
Sugar beets:		
Bureau Plant Industry (sugar plants).....	91,945	49,348
Chemistry and Soils—		
Agricultural chemistry.....	9,000	
Soil fertility.....	10,000	
Entomology (truck crop insects).....	30,111	18,000
Roads (agricultural engineering).....	1,500	5,000
	142,556	72,348
Sugar cane:		
Bureau Plant Industry (sugar plants).....	114,310	
Chemistry and soils—		
Agricultural chemistry.....	15,000	
Sirup and sugar investigations.....	20,000	
Soil fertility.....	20,000	
Entomology (cereal and forage insects).....	21,640	
Roads (rural engineering), investigation of drainage of sugar-cane soils.....		10,000
Agricultural Economics—		
Enforcement of warehouse act.....	100	
Crop and livestock estimates.....	2,500	
	193,550	10,000

⁴ Sulphur dioxide content of dried fruit.

⁵ Standard breeding.

⁶ Pathological diseases.

⁷ Inspection of poultry for canning and preparation of food products.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to my colleague from South Carolina [Mr. HARE].

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, my purpose in rising at this time is to give notice to the House that at the proper time and place I will offer an amendment to the pending bill increasing the appropriation for what is known as the market news service in the Department of Agriculture. My purpose to-day is to show that the market news service in the United States is not only a very valuable service but that the appropriations annually made are entirely inadequate to meet the needs of those for whom it is intended to serve. My reason for asking for this increased appropriation is based upon

sound policy, a precedent already established by the Government and because of its fairness toward the producers of farm crops in this country, thereby placing the assistance rendered by the Government on a parity with that rendered to industry.

I can best illustrate the justification of such aid by pointing out just what the Government is doing to aid and stimulate American industry and enlarging its activities in foreign countries. You are all familiar with the activities of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Department of Commerce. You are familiar with its purposes. You know it was established primarily to serve as an agent for industry in this country in locating and finding markets for manufactured products of the United States in foreign countries. It is not my purpose here to criticize the activities of this bureau or to criticize the work of the department, of which it is a part, but, on the contrary, I want to emphasize its importance, its significance, and its value to industry, and in doing so, I want to show conclusively that our Government ought to use a similar or a corresponding agency in promoting the business of agriculture.

I am going to read for the information of the House a part of the report of the director of this bureau, as found in the Annual Report of the Secretary of Commerce. On page 94 of the report for the past year I find the following:

The trade-promotive work of the bureau, of both its staff abroad and its organization within the United States, has been a vital factor in the steady expansion of American exports during the recent years. The expansion has been particularly great in the case of manufactured goods, the class in which the selling efforts counts most. American exports of finished manufactures last year reached the huge total of \$2,061,000,000 and, notwithstanding the lower prices than had prevailed in any other postwar year, were 4 per cent larger than in 1926-27 and 70 per cent larger than in 1921-22. Particularly conspicuous have been the gains during recent years in the exportation of motor vehicles, machinery, chemicals, and other highly elaborated factory products.

I want to emphasize the statement made by the director where he shows that the American exports of finished manufactures increased 70 per cent in the five years from 1922 to 1927. Mr. Chairman, I am anxious that this point should be made clear, that through the instrumentality and through the agency of this bureau of the Government, the foreign exports of manufactured goods have increased 70 per cent within five years. Think of it, 70 per cent within five years. I emphasize the statement because it shows the possibilities of a governmental agency in increasing the trade of this country, and it shows, on the other hand, what the Government could do in increasing, expediting, and making more efficient the marketing facilities within the United States if the same or corresponding efforts were made in behalf of agriculture. On page 100 the director says:

To place a dollars and cents value on many of the bureau's services obviously is impossible, so intangible are they and so indirect the returns; even the firms aided can not themselves always trace accurately the proportion of their exports attributable to bureau assistance.

Foreign commerce officers last year reported known sales and savings amounting to \$45,000,000, this figure covering only a very small percentage of the clients served by the bureau's 51 offices abroad.

In this connection I want to cite just a few illustrations or examples from the report already referred in order to show the activities of the bureau in behalf of industry. I will incorporate the most of them in my remarks.

Mr. JONES. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. Yes; I gladly yield.

Mr. JONES. I am very much interested in what the gentleman is saying, and I think the gentleman is striking at the real problem of agriculture, and that is marketing. I found in a hurried glance through this bill that the department is securing some \$6,000,000 to be applied on the marketing and distributing end of the business and over \$60,000,000, exclusive of roads, on the various problems of production. Does not the gentleman think this is a rather unbalanced way to strike at the problem, when we have already mastered production to a far greater extent than we have mastered distribution?

Mr. HARE. I can say that, in my opinion, the problem of marketing is the one great problem within the near future not only for agriculture but for every other industry in the United States.

Mr. JONES. Is not that the main problem we have been trying to solve here all along with reference to agricultural problems—the marketing problem?

Mr. HARE. That is absolutely true.

Mr. JONES. And considerably less than 20 per cent of the appropriations carried in this bill, which are for the Department of Agriculture, are in any way touching or relating to the problem of distribution or marketing.

Mr. HARE. I think the gentleman is absolutely correct, because, as a member of the Committee on Agriculture, I know he is as well posted or well advised on this point as any man in Congress, and I am glad to have an expression from him on the subject.

As I have just stated, I want to point out a number of particular instances where this bureau through its agents and employees has contributed wonderfully toward the sale of manufactured products of the United States. I will not make reference to all of them, but will quote a number of illustrations given in the report:

Bookkeeping machines: Trade-promotion work of the Prague office included the establishment of an agency in Czechoslovakia for a New York manufacturer of accounting machines, which placed orders approximating \$100,000.

Bridge plates: Over a year ago the Habana office called the attention of purchasers in Cuba to the value of a patented steel plate for bridges manufactured by a firm in the United States, and as a result this device is now being bought in Cuba by the carload.

Camp cots: Assistance given to a New York manufacturer of camp cots by the bureau's Calcutta office increased this firm's yearly business in India from \$800 to \$40,000.

Canning machinery: An order for \$7,000 worth of Illinois canning machinery was directly traceable to the Brussels office.

Compressed gases: A report dealing with the marketing of compressed gases in the United Kingdom prepared by the bureau's London office gave information that enabled a Massachusetts firm to sell \$10,000 worth of sulphur dioxide.

Druggists' supplies: Services rendered by the bureau's Cairo, New York, and Chicago offices are acknowledged by an Egyptian druggist to have resulted in \$200,000 worth of business with American manufacturers of divers products.

Electrical equipment: The commercial attaché in Ottawa received a request from a firm in western Canada interested in electrical refrigerators and radio equipment. United States manufacturers of these articles have now sold at least \$75,000 worth of this material to this Canadian concern. Installation difficulties were cleared away for a Wisconsin manufacturer of electric refrigerators by the bureau's office in Manila.

Excavator parts: Assistance to a New York firm by the Calcutta office brought about the conclusion of contracts for excavator parts totaling \$25,000.

Fertilizers: Trade-mark difficulties which prevented a New York manufacturer of fertilizer chemicals from placing his products on the Korean market were cleared away by the Tokyo office and brought \$72,000 during the year.

Fish meal: New York and Maryland exporters of fish meal have obtained \$70,000 worth of business from a Hamburg concern with which they were put in touch by the trade commissioner there.

Flash lights: The Bogota office obtained a business connection for a New York manufacturer of flash lights, resulting in \$23,000 worth of orders for shipment to Colombia.

Grease cups: Through the Berlin office a New York manufacturer of grease cups found a buyer whose orders last year amounted to \$500,000.

Heating equipment: Information transferred by the Ottawa office has enabled a Kentucky manufacturer of heaters and fireplace furniture to place \$35,000 worth of Canadian business in 10 months.

Insecticides: A New Jersey manufacturer has sold \$10,000 worth of insecticides to Denmark, Germany, China, and Mexico through agency arrangements made by bureau offices in those countries.

Lawn mowers: Information furnished by the London office enabled a New York manufacturer to sell \$50,000 worth of his lawn mowers in England.

Linoleum: The recently opened Singapore office of the bureau referred a Pennsylvania maker of linoleum to a firm that placed a \$25,000 order.

Locomotive supplies: The Vienna office assisted a Delaware firm in negotiating with Austrian railways contracts that involved locomotive supplies which amounted to \$550,000.

Paints: An American firm dealing in pigments, white lead, etc., received last year a total of \$70,000 in orders from the South African agency which was arranged with the help of the bureau's Johannesburg office.

Public-works contracts: A Massachusetts firm obtained street-paving contracts from Argentine municipalities amounting to \$1,500,000 as a result of recommendations made by the bureau's Buenos Aires office, which office also facilitated the obtaining by two New York firms of a municipal building contract approximating \$2,700,000.

Road-making machinery: Twelve American concrete mixers and six gasoline-driven shovels, worth approximately \$150,000, were sold in Spain for a Wisconsin manufacturer by an agent whose appointment had been arranged by the bureau's Madrid office. This office was also helpful in the booking of orders for 60 dump cars by an American manufacturer of industrial equipment.

Shovels: Advice from the Montreal office to the effect that the city of Montreal expected to be in the market for steel shovels enabled firms in the United States to quote for this business and a Pennsylvania corporation secured the order, amounting to \$24,500.

Steel: A Pennsylvania steel company about to terminate its operations in Argentina was induced to stay in the market by the commercial attaché in Buenos Aires, who pointed out the favorable turn of affairs coming in Argentine trade, and shortly afterwards the company obtained \$1,000,000 worth of business. In China another representative of a Pennsylvania steel company, whose stop in Shanghai was limited to a few hours, was placed in touch by the trade commissioner with an importer who gave orders amounting to \$30,000.

Storage batteries: A \$19,000 Canadian contract resulted when the bureau's office in Toronto brought an inquiry for storage batteries to the attention of United States manufacturers.

Tractors: Assisted by the bureau's Melbourne office in making connections with Australian firms, manufacturers in Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin sold \$72,000 worth of tractors in that Commonwealth. The Bucharest office helped a California manufacturer of tractors in concluding agency arrangements that resulted in \$36,000 worth of sales.

Traffic lights: The following of recommendations made by the Sao Paulo office enabled a New York manufacturer of traffic-signaling equipment to obtain a \$240,000 contract from a Brazilian city.

Trucks and busses: An agent in Uruguay obtained for the manufacturer by the bureau's Montevideo office disposed of a bus and placed an initial order for three trucks.

Vacuum cleaners: A Minnesota manufacturer of vacuum cleaners was aided by the Wellington office in establishing a sales organization to cover New Zealand, which has done \$70,000 worth of business in three months.

Woodworking machinery: Recommendations made by the Stockholm office and other assistance have been responsible for \$127,000 worth of additional sales for a New York exporter of woodworking machinery.

Yarn: A North Carolina yarn spinning and finishing concern gave its agency to a British firm with which it was placed in touch by the bureau's London office. In the 12 months ended May 30, 1928, the British firm sold \$97,000 worth of yarn in this very difficult market.

Zinc products: The Paris office assisted an American manufacturer of zinc products in establishing connections with several French consumers, and goods to the value of \$14,000 have been sold thus far.

As I said at the outset, it is not my purpose to criticize the activities of this bureau but to show that with the proper assistance, its agents and employees are in a position to locate markets and enlarge the marketing opportunities for various industries of our country.

These illustrations are sufficient to show us conclusively that the agents of this bureau are in a position to enlarge and do enlarge the marketing possibilities of American products in foreign countries, and the point I am endeavoring to emphasize is the contrast between what the Government is doing to assist industry in marketing its products and how little it is contributing toward helping the farmer in marketing his crops, particularly perishable crops. In other words, as I see it, you appropriated for this bureau last year approximately \$3,000,000 for the purpose of finding markets for our manufactured products and you see from the above illustrations the manufacturer gets the advantage of it, but when a farmer goes up to the Department of Agriculture and asks to be advised as to the number of carloads of watermelons in the city of Detroit to-day, the number in Pittsburgh, the number in Boston, the number in New York, or the number in any other city of the United States and the probable number that will be in each to-morrow, he is confronted with the statement, "We may have the information but we are unable to give it to you until you pay the cost of getting it." In other words, you have appropriated millions of dollars to enable the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to find a market for the products of the manufacturer, get in touch with the purchaser and bring them together in such a way as to increase the sales of the former to the extent of \$45,000,000 or more annually, and the manufacturer is not called upon to pay one penny of the expense incident to the transaction, but when the farmers of this country have produced a perishable farm crop and they want to find a market for it, a market that is the least congested, a market where the price will probably be the highest, the Federal Government says in effect, "We can not do it unless you pay the cost incident to securing the information."

Mr. CRISP. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. Gladly.

Mr. CRISP. What does the gentleman mean by that statement? Has the department the information, but refuses to give it out, or have they not the information because the Congress has not appropriated sufficient money for them to obtain it?

Mr. HARE. My information is they have the information in many instances and furnish it to those sections that are willing to go down in their pockets and put up the money for the cost of securing it. In my State I have inquired as to whether or not the department would be able to furnish to the truck growers of the State such information, and have been told that it was not possible to do so with funds available.

Just here I want to insert in the RECORD a letter from the Acting Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture which explains itself:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
Washington, D. C., December 6, 1928.

Hon. B. B. HARE,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. HARE: In answer to your telephone request for information relative to market-news service on fruits and vegetables given in the State of South Carolina, I regret to advise that no office for the collection and distribution of such information has been maintained in that State since the spring of 1926. That year and during previous seasons a market-news office was operated at Charleston during the white-potato shipping season. A great many growers and shippers in the State receive market reports on various commodities, but since that time such reports have been mailed from offices located in other States and from Washington, D. C.

With the increasing popularity of the market-news service on fruits and vegetables, it has been impossible to satisfy all of the demands placed upon the service. An indication of this popularity is evidenced by the willingness of State or local organizations, growers, and shippers to pay part of the cost of the service in particular localities. This practice has enabled the service to operate at a considerable saving at the various points, which saving has been utilized to open offices in other districts where a real demand existed and where similar financial cooperation was available. This practice has been followed until the cost of all but one such office is paid for in part by State or local organizations or groups of local individuals. Neither the State of South Carolina nor the local factors at Charleston were willing to support financially an office at that point. Therefore, in justice to other territories, the money formerly expended there was utilized elsewhere. The kind of offices above referred to are operated each year for varying periods of from three weeks to seven months.

Very truly yours,

C. W. KITCHEN, Acting Chief of Bureau.

It is not my purpose here to offer any criticism of the Department of Agriculture, because I believe its agents and employees are doing the best they can with the funds available for the market news service, but the point I am making is that Congress has been very liberal in its appropriations to be used in assisting industry in marketing its products, but seems to expect the farmer to bear the entire burden of marketing his crops. It is an unfair discrimination in favor of the former that should be removed.

There are 25 illustrations set out in the report already referred to, 25 particular instances, 25 individual manufacturers who, according to the report, through the efforts, through the instrumentality, through the agency of this bureau, were enabled to increase their sales last year to the extent of \$7,457,000, or an average of \$298,300 for each concern or business enterprise. In other words, a careful study of the report forces one to the conclusion that the agents, representatives, or employees of the Government have in effect acted directly or indirectly as salesmen for individual American manufacturers or manufacturing enterprises. Let me read again what the report says:

Assistance given to a New York manufacturer of camp cots by this bureau's Calcutta office increased this firm's yearly business from \$800 to \$40,000.

Through the Berlin office a New York manufacturer of grease cups found a buyer whose orders amounted last year to \$500,000.

The Vienna office assisted a Delaware firm in negotiating contracts which involved locomotive supplies amounting to \$550,000.

As a result of recommendations made by the bureau's Buenos Aires office a Massachusetts firm obtained street-paving contracts from Argentine municipalities amounting to \$1,500,000.

As I have already stated, I am not charging any irregularity on the part of Government agents or employees in bringing the manufacturer and the purchaser of his products together, because they are simply discharging the duties placed upon them, but I simply want to emphasize the fact that when the producers of farm crops ask the Government to provide for them a similar service they are told they will have to bear the expense, yet I am unable to find where the manufacturers have been called upon to pay for the services rendered them.

Mr. BLAND. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I will.

Mr. BLAND. To what extent would the gentleman's amendment increase the appropriation?

Mr. HARE. My idea is to increase the appropriation \$1,000,000.

Mr. BLAND. I am heartily in accord with the gentleman, because of my interest in the proposition. I wanted to know

whether the amendment would take care of the various localities throughout the country.

Mr. HARE. My idea is to increase the appropriation \$1,000,000. I know the gentleman is interested, because his State to-day is a great producer of perishable farm crops.

Mr. BLAND. I appeared before the committee in advocacy of this matter.

Mr. HARE. Every State in the Union will reap an advantage. In my State the truck and fruit growers last year produced 21 different varieties of fruits and vegetables to such an extent that they were shipped in carload lots, not mentioning those shipped in smaller quantities. My idea is that the Government ought to be in a position every evening to advise any locality in this country how many carloads of a perishable farm crop there are in any particular market.

It ought to be able to tell whether in Chicago there are 5, 10, or 50 carloads, and how many have been directed or are on the way to the city. If the producer has that information, he is in a position to know whether to make his consignment to Chicago or whether he should send it to St. Louis, New York, Pittsburgh, Boston, or some other market where the supply is limited. The carload shipments as a rule are not directed to any particular city when they leave the shipping point, but are directed to some central point and consigned from there. For example, nearly every carload of perishable crops from the South first goes to the Potomac Yards and is directed from there to some particular market.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. This summer I investigated that matter, and in Berlin they have a central office and receive telegrams every night from every section of the country, and also the position of the railroad cars. They distribute their perishable products in that way. They have a perfect system in Germany working along these lines.

Mr. HARE. I am glad the gentleman is familiar with the subject, because he should be of considerable assistance in getting this appropriation.

Mr. GARBER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield.

Mr. GARBER. It is my understanding that the Department of Agriculture has a daily news service. Does not that include daily reports on all farm products throughout the United States?

Mr. HARE. My information is that the department has the information, but will not impart it until the producers of a locality or a municipality or the State advances funds necessary to defray the expense in securing the information and forwarding it to them.

Mr. GARBER. I have been informed that such information is broadcasted over the radio.

Mr. HARE. To some extent that is true.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Is not the great difficulty the fact that the distribution of market reports are not conducive to the best interests of the consumer and producer? They are based on the actual market price, but we do not know what is back of the conditions that make that price. The gentleman will run afoul of the middlemen.

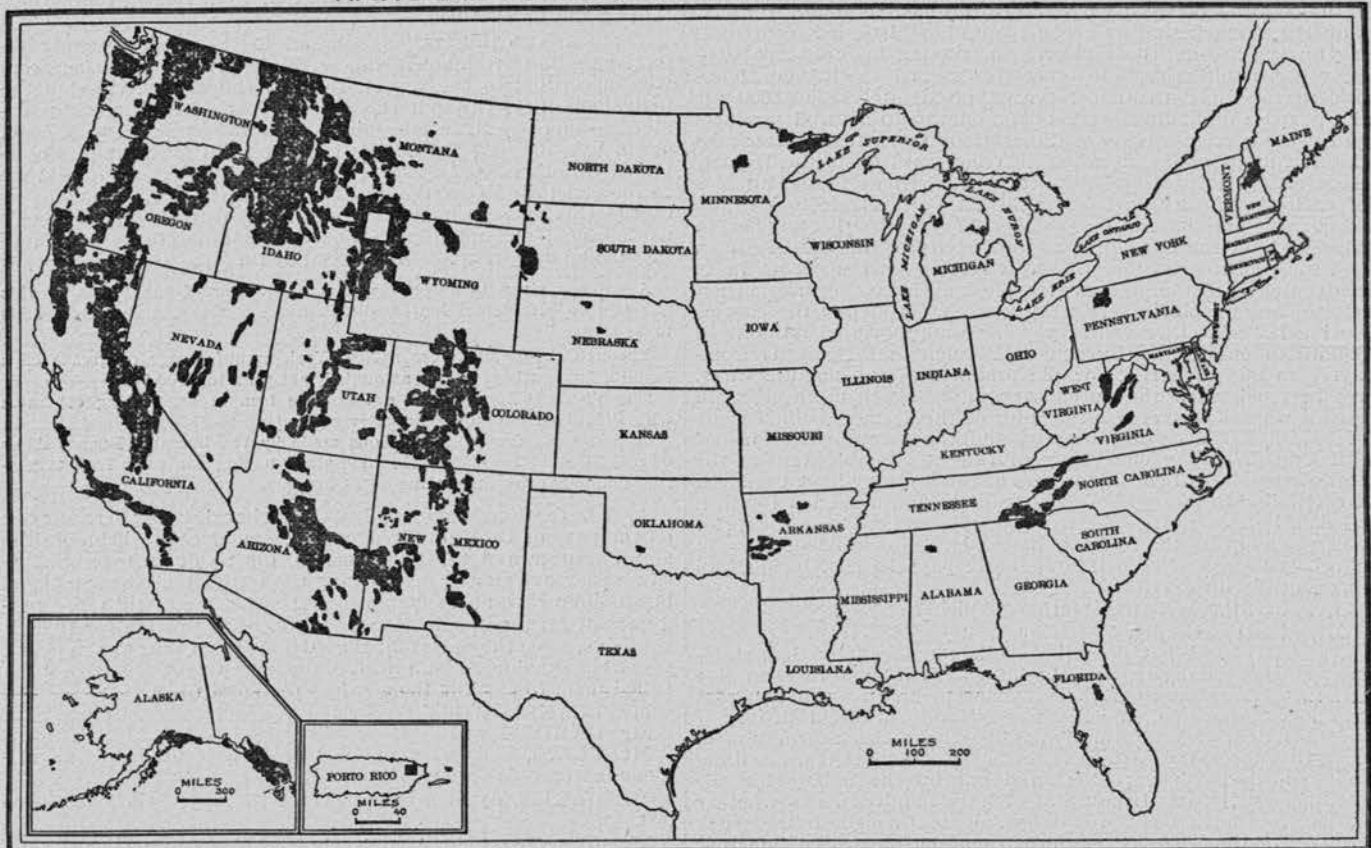
Mr. HARE. If I am furnished with the information every evening at 5 or 6 o'clock as to the number of carloads of watermelons, for example, in the city of New York, the gentleman's home, and the number of carloads that are on the way to that city, I will know whether or not to ship my carload of melons there or to some other market. That is the kind of information the farmer wants. It is simple; it is easy. Of course, it will take some time and some money, but I contend that in all fairness, in all justice, this Government should lend such aid to agriculture as it is lending to industry in the marketing of its products. It is an easy matter and a simple matter, and at the proper time in the consideration of this bill I hope to offer an amendment increasing the appropriation for the Marketing News Service as much as \$1,000,000, and I hope to have sufficient support to insure its passage.

I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. SUMMERS].

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the timber supply of the United States will measure our Nation's progress in the centuries of to-morrow. The Pilgrim Fathers chopped and burned their way in from the Atlantic; their descendants are lashing the Pacific with spruce and fir and hemlock—the growth of centuries. Erosion depleting the soil twenty times faster than the farmers' crops is following in the wake. We imitate the Chinese of old in our timber prodigality. They now carry soil in wheelbarrows to build their farms on rocks left bare by timber removal and erosion. Billions in farm products and millions of citizens depend on our forests for a

NATIONAL FORESTS OF THE UNITED STATES



graduated water supply. The playgrounds and the game preserves of a nation are at stake. American industry, present and future, depends on timber. Federal administrators, some private owners and some legislators, see and consider the handwriting on the wall. Let us survey the situation and plan wisely for to-morrow.

The map before you shows the national forests of the United States. You will observe some small ones located in the East and South and in the central part of the country, but most of them are located in the West. If these national forests were condensed into a single area, starting in the northeast tip of our country, they would cover the areas of the six New England States and New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina. However, there are some privately owned lands embraced within these forests which, if deducted, would exclude the area of North Carolina, leaving 13 other States as representing the solid area of the national forests, distributed through 25 States, Alaska, and Porto Rico. Alaska is drawn on a greatly reduced scale. It contains 20 per cent of our national forests.

The three charts before you graphically tell the story of a century of timber slaughter.

The third chart to which I call your attention shows with black dots the different States that are consuming more lumber than they are producing. The dot in Illinois represents about 2,000,000,000 board feet that that State is consuming in excess of the amount produced in that State. I wonder if you have any idea what 2,000,000,000 board feet means? I have tried to reduce it to something a little easier to comprehend. The amount of lumber consumed in Illinois in excess of what that State produces would build a 3-foot sidewalk five times around the world. The State of New York, once the lumber-production center of the United States, is now consuming enough lumber, produced outside the State, to build a 3-foot walk four times around the earth. The State of Pennsylvania, once the source of the Nation's lumber supply, is now consuming enough lumber, produced outside of that State, to build a solid board fence 12-feet high around the globe.

You have represented here a great stretch of States extending from Massachusetts in the Northeast through the former lumber-producing areas of New York and then later of Pennsylvania, and through Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and on to California; all consuming very much more lumber than they are producing. The light circles with the barred lines represent States that are

CHART No. 1

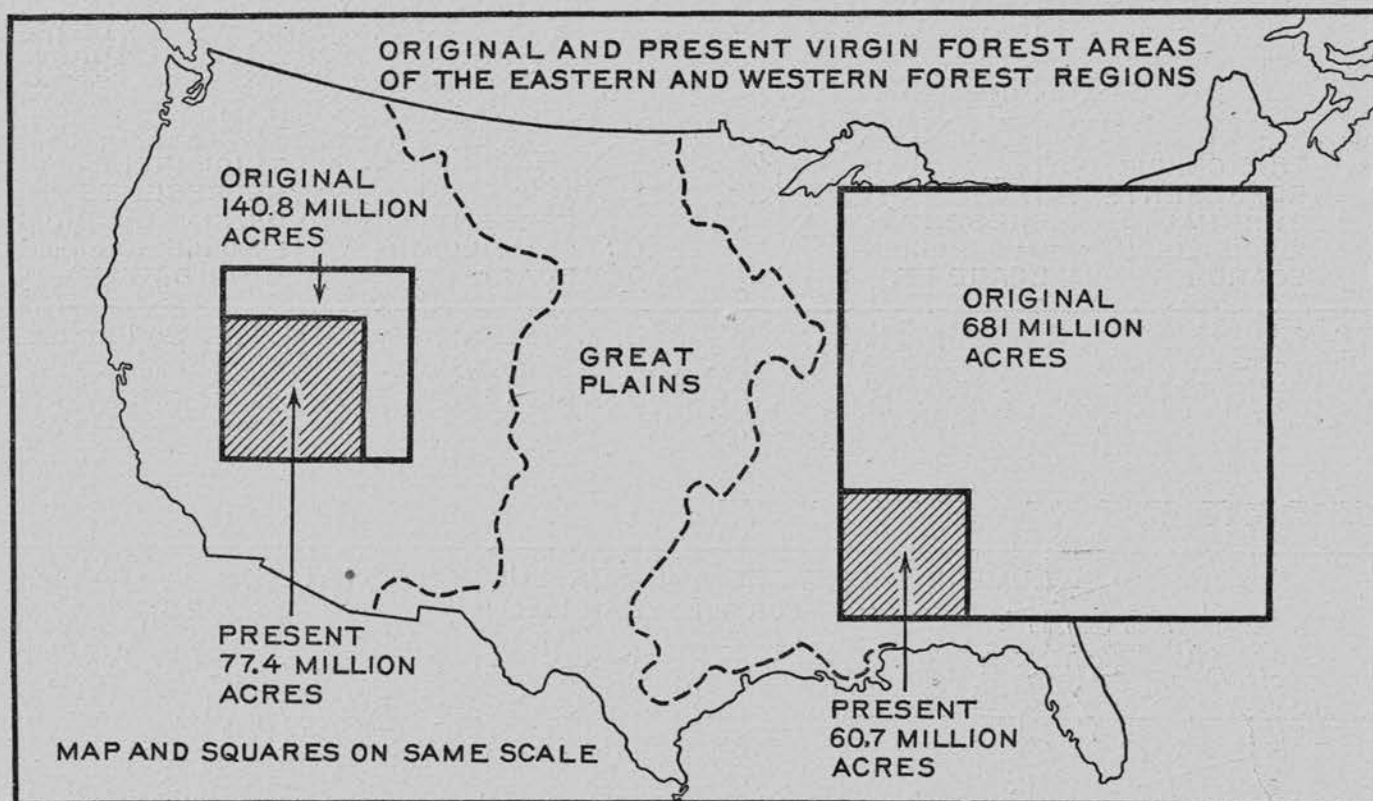


Chart No. 1, to which I now refer [pointing], shows the original and the present virgin areas of the eastern and the western forests. By acres it shows that originally there were 681,000,000 acres east of the Great Plains. That is now reduced to 60,700,000 acres. West of the Great Plains the original area was 140,800,000 acres. This area is now reduced to 77,400,000 acres.

Chart No. 2 [pointing] is perhaps more descriptive. The circles to which I point represent the original and the present timber supply of the eastern and western forest areas, expressed in board feet of standing timber. Originally we had 3,400,000,000 board feet east of the Great Plains, which is now reduced to 855,000,000 board feet. In other words, one-fourth of the eastern forests remain and three-fourths have been consumed. In the western area originally there were 1,800,000,000 board feet, of which 1,360,000,000 remain. Approximately one-fourth of the western forests have been consumed and three-fourths are standing. The eastern forests originally contained about two-thirds of the stumpage of the entire country. However, there is in the western forests at this time approximately twice as much standing timber as is found in all of the eastern forests.

producing more lumber than they are consuming. You will note that in the State of Washington, the State of Oregon, and the State of Idaho there is a large excess production. In Montana a small excess, and in Texas also, with a large excess in Louisiana and Mississippi; and then smaller in Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland, and perhaps a few other States; but 27 of our States are consuming more timber than they are producing.

Mr. LEATHERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. Yes.

Mr. LEATHERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I think the gentleman stated what he did not intend to state. He spoke of the State of Washington and some others producing more timber than they were consuming. Did not the gentleman mean that they are producing more lumber?

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. Yes; they are producing more lumber.

Mr. LEATHERWOOD. As a matter of fact you are reducing your timber.

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. Yes; we are reducing our timber supply, but we are producing great amounts of lumber.

CHART No. 2

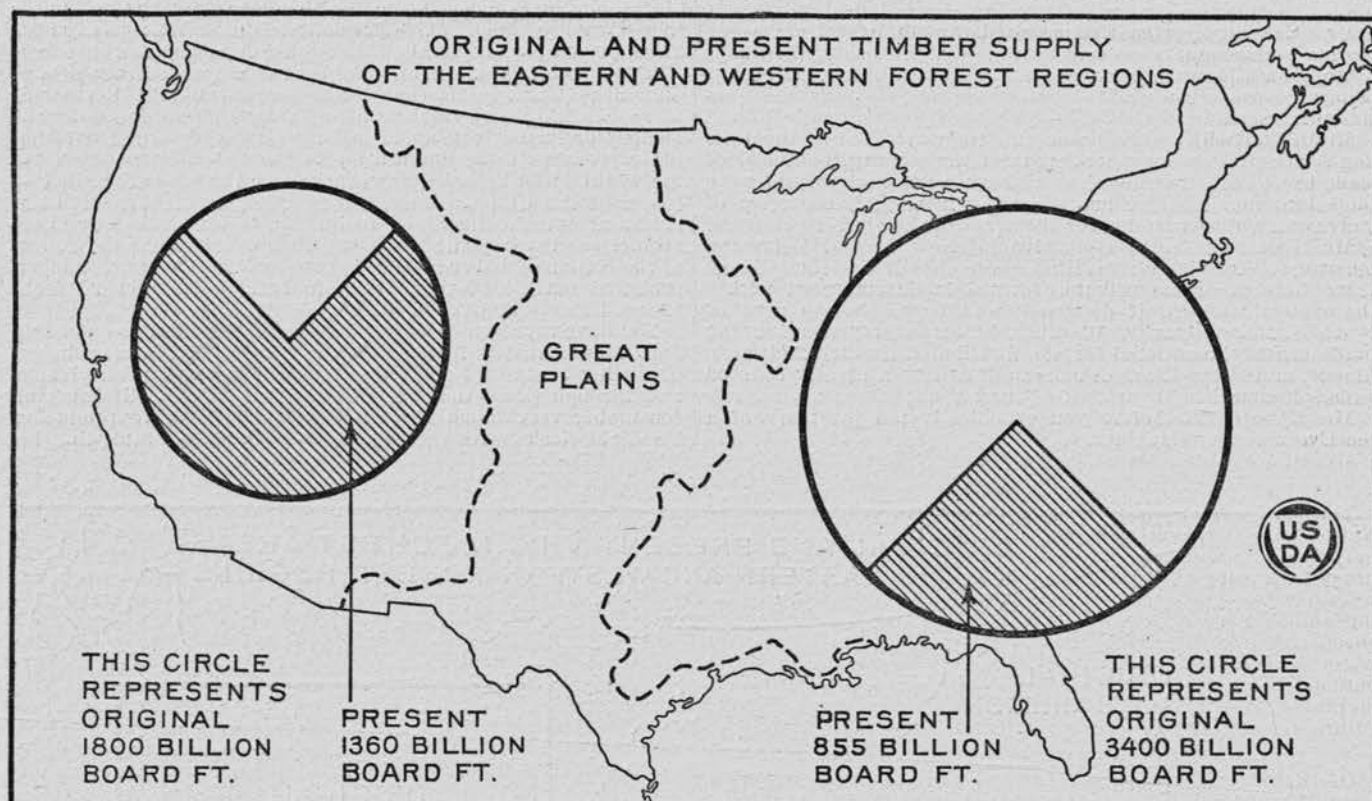
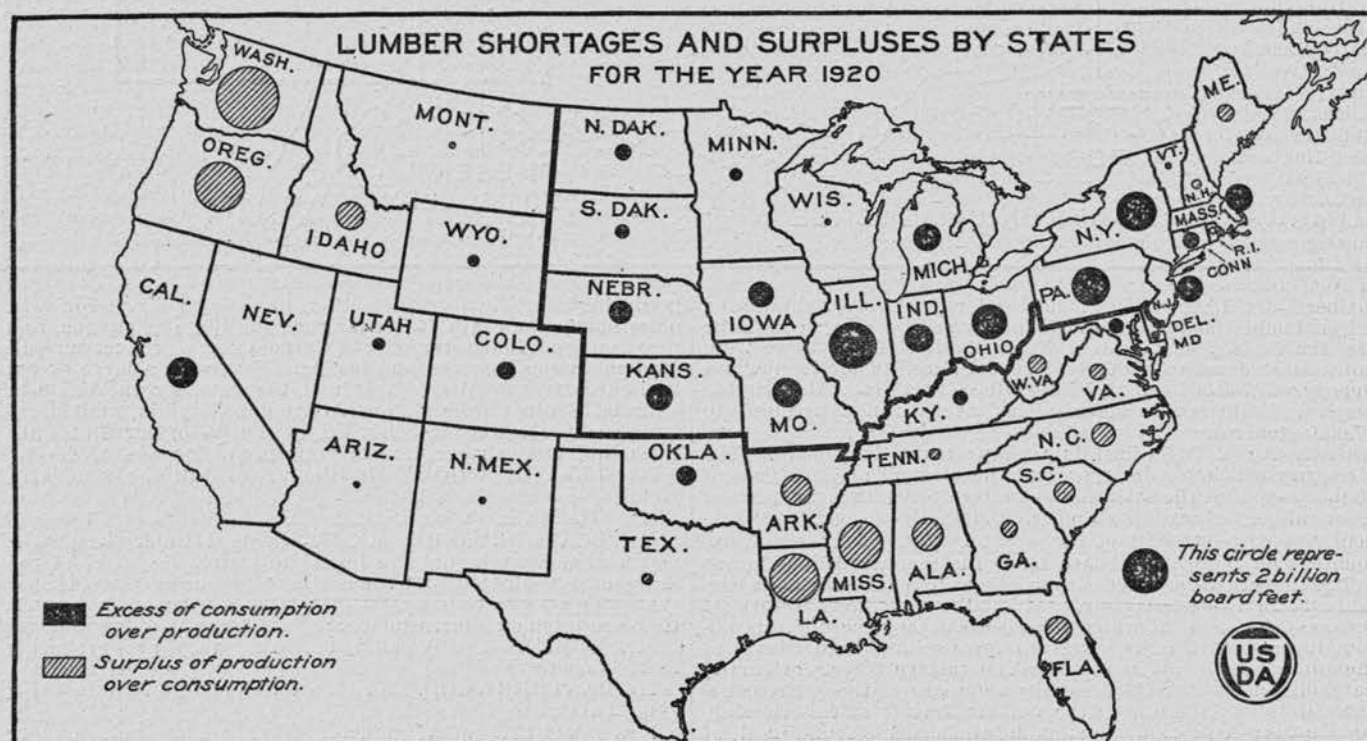


CHART No. 3



Perhaps at some points I have said timber when I meant lumber.

Mr. KINDRED. Are your great forests of redwood in Oregon being rapidly reduced?

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. Yes; the supply of timber is being reduced. The charts I have here represent the total standing timber.

Mr. KINDRED. May I ask the gentleman one more question? Has the gentleman given any attention to the suggestion made by the bill introduced by Senator FLETCHER providing for the taking over of the Everglades of Florida for the purpose of increasing the timber supply?

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. Timber does not grow extensively in the Everglades.

Mr. KINDRED. Is that true of all parts of the Everglades—the western and northern?

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. I think there is some in parts of the Everglades of Florida, but there is very little timber in the Everglades proper, although there is some on adjacent land.

Mr. KINDRED. But in western and northwestern parts of the Everglades?

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. There is some timber there.

OUR NATIONAL FORESTS

The national forests of 158,000,000 acres are one of the Nation's best investments. They are paying present dividends in present public service and at the same time they are a great reservoir of timber, forage, water, and recreational resources for the future. At the present time they are furnishing annually range forage for nearly 8,000,000 cattle, horses, sheep, and other livestock, over a billion board feet of timber, water for irrigated crops valued at more than \$600,000,000, and outdoor recreation for about 18,000,000 people. And this remarkable present use is obtained without any mortgage on the future productivity of the forest lands under administration.

VANISHING TIMBER RESOURCES

Of timber it is estimated that the national forests contain about 552,000,000 board feet, approximately one-fourth of the standing timber in the United States. This is a timber reservoir that we may well contemplate with satisfaction, for it promises to be a big factor in tiding us over the period now foreseen between the cutting out of the last of the privately owned virgin timber and the maturing of second-growth supplies. The forests of the West, in which most of the national forest timber is located, contain the last great body of virgin timber in the country.

The lumber industry of the past has moved the center of its activities from region to region, cutting the timber as it went and making no adequate provision for a new crop on the cut-over lands. Of our 470,000,000 acres of forest land more than 250,000,000 acres that have been cut over are only partially productive and millions of acres are without valuable tree growth. Moving at great and increasing speed as logging and milling machinery has increased in efficiency and tempo, the industry has left a plain trail from the white-pine forests of New England south and west to the Gulf and the Pacific Ocean.

In 1860, Pennsylvania on the Atlantic, led the Union in lumber production. In less than half a century the State leadership had passed to Washington on the Pacific. Pennsylvania now must go outside its boundaries for more than three-quarters of its timber requirements, and in 1926 imported from the State of Washington alone more than 167,000,000 feet of softwood lumber.

The lumber leadership began at the far northeastern tip of the Union, Maine leading in production in 1819. Ten years later the leadership had moved to New York; in 1859 it reached Pennsylvania; in 1869 the Lake States; and by 1905 it had reached the far northwestern tip of continental United States in Washington, where it has remained except for the year 1914 when Louisiana led. From Maine to Washington in less than a century is a dizzy speed for the shifting of the center of one of the most important industries of the Nation depending upon a renewable natural resource. Lumbering in the past has evidently been essentially nomadic. It can be so no longer in this country; for there is no longer any place to which it may move.

The timber that we have in forest regions now being exploited and what we can raise as a crop is all we can look to for our future supplies. In the country as a whole we are cutting timber four times as fast as we are growing it; on the national forests the annual cut is balanced by the annual growth. Furthermore, national forest timber sales are made conservatively and with a view to maintaining permanent industries and permanent communities dependent on those interests. No cutting is done in order to liquidate an investment, as is often the case with

privately-owned timber, without regard to the need for the product or the permanency of the operation. The timber output of the national forests could be more than doubled to-day; but the Government being under no necessity to liquidate is not in a hurry to sell and will put the timber on the market only in accordance with actual needs and for the stabilization of industry.

Mr. GARBER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. I will.

Mr. GARBER. What are the restrictions on the cutting of timber in the national forests?

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. It is all under the direct control of the Bureau of Forestry. Ripe and fallen timber is always cut first.

Mr. GARBER. As I understand it, there are no restrictions in regard to privately owned property?

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. There are none.

Mr. GARBER. And no requirement as to future growth?

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. Except there may be some restrictions in different States that have enacted such laws. A few years ago the Congress enacted legislation cooperating with private owners, to encourage reforestation but nothing mandatory.

Mr. GARBER. Take the gentleman's own State, the principal industry of which is the manufacture of lumber. Now, what steps has the State of Washington taken to preserve and conserve the forest resources so as to provide for a new growth?

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. Our State is cooperating with the Federal Government and acting independently to a certain extent in behalf of reforestation, and some private owners are engaged in reforestation, but all of these agencies should be speeded up.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. If the gentleman will permit, the thought occurred to me in connection with this matter in which I have been very much interested for a good many years, whether or not the Government would have authority under the Constitution to step in and make a regulation which would control the cutting of timber on privately owned lands. Has the gentleman had opportunity to investigate that question?

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. I have not. I doubt, however, the constitutional authority to do that.

Mr. GREEN. If the gentleman will yield, I would like to know if our bill provides for the purchase of additional lands within or adjacent to the national forests?

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. There is an inclusion of \$1,900,000 for that purpose. There are a great many forest-reserve items in the bill. I can not recall the details, but I am taking occasion to lay some facts before the House at this time to quicken interest in our national forests and our privately owned forests.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. The National Forest Commission has authority under the law to extend the areas of the national forests. The Forest Service commission has that authority under the law to extend the areas.

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. Legislation was enacted a few years ago which makes it possible to acquire areas practically surrounded by national forests.

Mr. GARBER. Is that by purchase of cut-over land?

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. It is by purchase or exchange or gift. The lands may or may not be cut over.

Mr. GARBER. What appropriations, if any, have been made for that purpose? Does this bill carry an appropriation for that purpose?

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. It does. All lands exchanged or purchased are appraised. The exchanges are made on the appraisal value and not acre for acre.

Mr. LEATHERWOOD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. I will yield.

Mr. LEATHERWOOD. The gentleman touched upon the question. If the Forest Service has power to regulate public lands covered by forests, why is it some of the choice districts are all slaughtered at this time?

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. It would be very interesting if the gentleman would present to the House at a later date any information he has along that line. I do not have such information.

Mr. LEATHERWOOD. Presumably the gentleman from Washington has traveled in the Northwest, and the gentleman knows as well as I know that many districts have been slaughtered at this time.

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. Within national forests?

Mr. LEATHERWOOD. Yes.

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. I am not in possession of that information.

NATIONAL FORESTS CONSERVED

Through this conservative policy to which I have referred, the cutting of virgin timber on the national forests is spread over a long period of time; timber that would be wasted because of overmaturity and decay is utilized, and provision is made for full yields in the future at a time when they will be badly needed.

To make the national forests of greatest value for the present and future timber supply of the United States they have been studied for many years. As opportunity arises they are being organized into a large number of timber farms, each managed under definite plans for permanent wood production.

Plans for the management of these timber farms are made as they are needed to guide operations on parts of the forests where transportation facilities make the cutting and removal of timber feasible. They give definite answers to such questions as what shall be the area unit from which a "continuous supply of timber" is to be obtained; how much timber can be cut from that area annually or by decades and still have the growth on the whole unit replace the amount cut; what conditions must govern the cutting in order to obtain the best crops of timber for future cutting; what bodies of overripe or deteriorating timber need cutting promptly; how the greatest aid can be given to local industrial and community stability through the provision of employment in woods work and of raw material for the manufacture of forest products; and, finally, what definite areas of timber are to be offered for sale during the next 10 or 20 years.

Under such plans the future availability of definite quantities of timber is assured and business enterprises can depend upon it. Further, the administration of each area can be organized on a permanent basis, since the amount of timber to be cut during each year or other period is known. On the Harney National Forest, in South Dakota, for example, the cutting and manufacturing of timber is the chief business of several small towns, each of which knows that the timber tributary to it is being cut no faster than it is being replaced and therefore that it need not fear the fate of most sawmill towns of the past. Only some major disaster, such as a series of large forest fires or a great epidemic of tree-killing insects, will imperil the continuous output of timber from a national forest thoroughly organized under sound timber-management plans.

The limiting of the output to the quantity that can be sustained not only leads to stability and permanence of industries and communities but also tends to prevent the overproduction of lumber and other products. The lumber industry has tended to be concentrated in regions or localities, each of which is stripped of its usable timber in turn. To an increasing extent the example of continuous yield from the national forests is inducing lumbermen to study their own holdings to see if they can not be managed on the same basis; sometimes in connection with adjacent national-forest areas. Thus the national forests are fulfilling their objects both as timber-producing units and as demonstration areas for the production of timber in private ownership.

Though the national forests now supply less than 3 per cent of the lumber consumed annually in the United States, their influence on the handling of forests generally, the stability which they give to the present situation, and the provision which they make for the future, are of immense importance to everyone who uses wood; and that means all of us—men, women, and children—who live in this country.

FOREST RANGES VITAL FACTOR

The national forests have a great stabilizing influence also on the range-livestock industry, which obtains from the ranges 70 per cent of all the feed consumed by livestock in the 11 far Western States. Over 80,000,000 acres of land in the national forests now furnish forage to permitted livestock. Last year 27,000 permittees, owning over 4,500,000 acres of improved ranch land and 20,000,000 acres of grazing land, grazed 6,394,844 sheep and goats and 1,459,823 cattle, horses, and swine on national-forest forage.

I should say at this point that the forest management is making leases now or at least giving preference to men who own some land privately on which they can raise or feed stock during other periods of the season than those in which they use the national range or national forests.

This resource is vital to the prosperity of many dependent communities which must have available a permanent and plentiful supply of forage for the season of the year when the local livestock can not be maintained on the ranches.

Increased productiveness of the range benefits the community. On the other hand, if overgrazed ranges necessitate reductions

in numbers or in the period of use, the dependent ranch properties have their earning power curtailed proportionately. The Forest Service system of management aims to meet the best needs of the range itself, of the related timber, game, water, recreation, and other resources, and of the dependent ranch property. Experience and investigations have shown clearly how the forage plants can be used without loss of range productiveness and often with its increase. They have shown, too, that observing the needs of the range itself minimizes if it does not entirely eliminate damage to other resources. In other words, it is now generally recognized that good range management is good forest, game, and watershed management.

The system of grazing on the national forests is directed by grazing experts, men who combine practical knowledge of the range livestock industry with scientific training. The condition of each range is closely watched and reported annually. The kind of forage, its palatability, and the effect that grazing has upon it are considered. More than 5,000 species of range plants on the forests have been identified. The livestock have their preferences in regard to these and their choice changes as the advancing season alters the menu, as early plants mature and later ones spring up. The grazing animals may crop the seeds for their concentrated food value or the tender foliage of an early stage of growth. Their hoofs cut, trample, pack. Always there is an effect on the forage crop. Plans are made, in co-operation with the users of each allotment of range, covering the essentials of good range practice—that is, the right class and number of stock for the right season of the year, properly distributed so as to prevent overgrazing of portions of the allotment and to get even utilization of the forage crop on the whole. From year to year decision is made on the basis of the careful annual inspection of the range as to whether changes can be made to better the plan of management.

It is generally recognized that range productiveness should be measured in terms of quality and quantity of meat and wool, not quality and quantity of forage merely. The production of meat and wool depends upon many factors over which the Forest Service has no control, but in which it is extremely interested. The Forest Service, therefore, encourages, through its contact with individuals and livestock associations, the adoption of better practices in all lines of livestock production. Class, breed, and care of livestock when not on forest ranges are of sufficient importance to merit the careful consideration of all progressive stockmen. "More feed, more care, and better livestock" is still a slogan which might be followed with profit to the industry. The increased interest and response of permittees in the development and application of better practices is notable. It is because of this that the Forest Service has been able to complete plans on 4,415 out of a total of 7,064 range allotments.

Range regulation governed by economically sound principles and based on the authority of the Government as owner of the land to prescribe how it shall be used, together with the development by the Government of the technical knowledge essential for a right handling of the range resources, has made it possible to promote conditions of community welfare that, in the absence of regulation, could have been attained only through a long and painful struggle for economic adjustment. And during that struggle both the productivity of the resource and the personal fortunes of almost numberless individuals and families would have suffered greatly. But for the system of grazing control applied on the national forests many a western livestock producer would long ago have had to go out of business for lack of forage.

WATERSHEDS SERVE MILLIONS

The protection of national-forest watersheds has proved equally vital to the irrigation farmer and to the towns, cities, hydroelectric developments, and to all interests dependent on a steady supply of water from the mountain watersheds. Municipalities to the number of 782 with a population of 3,750,000 depend for their water on watersheds wholly or partly in the national forests. For water power 529 permits and licenses issued by the Department of Agriculture and the Federal Power Commission were in force at the close of the last fiscal year. More than 50,000 independent irrigation enterprises embracing 165,000 farms, with an aggregate irrigated area of 15,800,000 acres, are served by national-forest watersheds. The crops from these farms amounted at the time of the last census to more than \$600,000,000. A map of the irrigated lands of the West would show practically all of them adjacent to or intermingled with national-forest lands. Irrigated land in the valleys of the West means almost inevitably national forests on the adjacent mountains. The irrigation water from the mountains in the national

forests may make the difference between almost valueless land and land worth from \$100 to \$1,000 an acre when developed.

Though timber, forage, and water are the principal resources there are many others, like recreational areas, game and fish, and lands, suitable for a multitude of special uses under permit. Of these the recreational resource is the most important.

THE NATION'S PLAYGROUND

Americans turn naturally to the mountains and the woods for their outdoor recreation. In the national forests they find both, for the forests are located mostly along the mountain ranges. They find also a measure of freedom of action that is agreeable to American taste, for it is limited only by the requirements for protecting the resources of the forests, the beauty of the scenery, and the health of the visitors themselves. Furthermore, the Forest Service, recognizing that recreational opportunities are a resource like timber, forage, and water, uses its best efforts to see that recreational use makes the greatest returns in national welfare consistent with the chief purposes for which the forests were established. More than 1,500 camp grounds, on 919 of which improvements have been made, are now being heavily used by the public. The fact that nearly \$45,000 in cash, material or labor, or about a fifth of the total outlay, has been contributed by municipalities, associations, and other cooperators toward camp grounds and other recreational improvements is some indication of the interest which neighboring communities and others take in the recreational use of the forests.

The national forests embrace parts of every mountain system and almost every forest region in the United States; they form the natural outlet of large populations, to which they are logical, near by, economically enjoyed fields for outdoor sport and recreation. To millions of people they are the natural and sometimes the only available playgrounds other than city parks. And in these days of motors and good roads even the inhabitants of regions remote from the national forests have a direct personal interest in them as recreation grounds where they can feel free to camp or enjoy themselves in their own way, so long as they obey the rules of good sportsmanship and good citizenship in the woods.

The national forests have thus become a constructive influence in providing resources and protection to several of the major industries of the Nation, in promoting community stability and welfare, and in fostering the health and happiness of the people. They are a paying investment, returning large dividends in economic and social welfare, and at the same time putting into the United States Treasury each year \$5,000,000 toward the cost of their own maintenance.

FIRE MENACE

The protection of these great properties from fires and other destructive influences is an immense task requiring a large provision of equipment, supplies, and works of control, a trained and public-spirited personnel, and the means of mobilizing large emergency forces and enlisting the cooperation of whole communities. The task becomes larger and larger each year as more people go into the woods carrying with them the menace of the lighted match, the burning cigar or cigarette, and the camp fire.

It is in the West that the worst fires occur. There, to add to the man-made fires, electric storms with little or no rain are common and one such storm may start from a dozen to 30 fires within an hour or two. In the West also, particularly in the Pacific Coast States and in northern Idaho and western Montana, the forests normally face a dry season each year, the summer drought being frequently severe and prolonged. Other circumstances combine with them to make fire protection difficult. The timber stand is of conifers; the country is very mountainous and broken, often little settled and lacking in means of communication and transportation; the areas to be protected are immense; and the funds available for the work of protection are inadequate.

To combat the fire danger the Forest Service personnel puts in long hours of work and planning to strengthen the mechanism of fire protection and to find ways and means of making every dollar of appropriation cover as much as possible of the enormous task. Insufficient improvements is one of the greatest problems encountered in this work. A recently completed survey of fire-control requirements showed 12,000 miles of telephone, including replacements, to be urgently needed. There are also needed 205 new lookout towers and 73 replacements, as well as many other improvements to house and make effective the fire-control forces and their equipment.

The protective forces of the Government are without the means of making the attack on forest fires by assault and are compelled to use siege methods. Season by season telephone lines, lookout stations, roads, and trails, and similar permanent works are carried farther into the mountains as the funds are available and the foe is pressed gradually back, the men employed on these works being used in the meantime as fire fighters when occasion demands. In the score of years that the national forests have been in existence great advances have been made by the siege method and by continued effort to perfect organization and technique. There is a deal of ground still to be gained, however, and the victory depends not only on Forest Service efforts but on the support and backing which that effort receives from Congress, from the communities immediately interested, and from the general public.

RESEARCH OPENS NEW FIELDS

One of the chief methods used by the Forest Service to improve its fire-protection work is research. This method is applied not only to specific problems of forest management, weather conditions, and the effect of such factors as topography, moisture content of forest fuels, and inflammability, but also to administrative practices, organization, equipment, and so forth. It is a method used in the attack upon unsolved forest problems of many kinds. Silvicultural and other forest studies are undertaken at 11 forest experiment stations, research in range management is carried on at 3 range experiment stations, and studies of the utilization of forest products are made at the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., and by forest products offices in the various national-forest districts. All these investigations are of assistance to forest officers in working out ways and means of handling the national forests, as well as to the industries involved and to the consumers of forest products. For instance, the Forest Products Laboratory's studies of pulp and paper manufacture and of American species suitable for paper making, of the relation of rate of growth and other factors to density and strength of wood, and of the influence of biological factors generally on the use of the product of the forest, of the use of Sitka spruce for airplane parts, and so forth, have a direct bearing on plans for cutting and for growing timber on the national forests.

The passage during the past session of Congress of the McNary-McSweeney Act authorizing a national program for forest research was a recognition of the urgent need for expansion of this activity. The most critical need now is financial resources to put the program in operation. Of all the phases of the forestry problem—and this applies to the national forests as well as to privately owned land—forest research is the most difficult and the most exacting in its requirements. It is also the most intangible, but it has often made returns of immense importance altogether out of proportion to the expenditure involved to need any defense. In forestry the field of research is large, the problems varied, and the results urgently needed for the right handling of Government, State, and private forest lands and their products.

A NEW ERA

Two important steps, in addition to the legislation for forest research, have been taken recently by Congress in planning for the solution of the forest problems of the Nation. The Clarke-McNary Act, for cooperation with the States in fire protection, distribution of tree-planting stock to farmers, forestry extension work, and an enlarged program of forest-land acquisition, has resulted in notable progress in the four years that it has been in operation. The McNary-Woodruff Act passed last April sets up a definite program of expenditure for the acquisition of land for national forests. The extension of the national forests is desirable for a number of important reasons. Self-preservation demands that the public acquire rough broken lands where the destruction of forests or failure to maintain good forest conditions means severe erosion, rapid run-off of precipitation, and irregularity of stream flow. Many areas of forest and cut-over land are suitable only for public management, Federal, State, or local, and the Federal Government has a definite responsibility to carry and manage its proportion of such forest land for timber production. More demonstration forests are needed as centers for the teaching of forest management by example. And the present national forests need to be consolidated and to be extended over the remaining public-domain land that is valuable chiefly for timber production.

The national forests in the past quarter of a century have gradually become recognized as one of the most important activities carried on by the Government for the economic and

social welfare of the people. They occupy a large place in the life of a great number of communities. They have given large returns for the comparatively modest investment we have made in them. They have arrived at a stage of development at which they are ready to increase enormously those returns for a proportionately small increase in the care and attention that we give to them and the provision we make for their management. It is the part of wisdom, economy, and statesmanship to provide more generously for their protection, enlargement, and improvement, and for the research necessary to make them and our forests generally most useful to the Nation.

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOCH].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. HOCH. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I realize that it is Saturday afternoon and that it is difficult to get your attention. But if you will give me your attention for just a few moments, I believe I can present to you a matter in which you are all interested. I want to make a few observations on one of the features of the question of reapportionment.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BURTON], in his splendid speech to us yesterday, said he was opposed to increasing the size of the House. I have always shared in that opinion. I would even favor a reduction in the membership of the House. What I am going to say now is not intended in any way to obstruct or to delay the reapportionment measure. I favor bringing the reapportionment measure promptly before the House for action, believing that it is our duty to reapportion.

I shall oppose, as I have hitherto opposed, the increase of the membership of the House, in spite of the fact that my State of Kansas would lose one Member under the reapportionment.

But there is one phase of the present law which I think is unjust, and it is to that feature that I wish to call your attention. The first sentence of section 2 of the fourteenth amendment reads as follows:

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed.

To this section I have introduced a proposed amendment. My amendment simply adds these two words to that sentence: "and aliens," so that it will read, "excluding Indians not taxed and aliens."

Now, I have had furnished to me through the courtesy of the Census Bureau a reapportionment of this House under the 1920 census, preserving the same number of 435, and showing the number of Representatives that would be given to each State if we did not count the aliens in each State. By an alien I mean, of course, a foreign-born person who has not become naturalized. This table raises this question, whether it is right that aliens in this country, foreign born and unnaturalized, should be counted in determining the number of Representatives which a State should have; and I submit that in all justice they should not be counted.

Mr. FORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. HOCH. In a moment. I ask this question: If foreign-born people come to this country and do not think enough of America to become naturalized Americans, and therefore citizens, should the State in which they live be permitted to count them to increase the number of Representatives from that State?

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOCH. I will yield first to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. FORT].

Mr. FORT. The original provision that the gentleman referred to includes the words "Indians not taxed."

Mr. HOCH. Yes.

Mr. FORT. That is because at the time of the adoption of the amendment the Indians were not taxed. Should not the gentleman's proposal contemplate the fact that some Indians are now taxed?

Mr. HOCH. I do not care just now to go into that, for it is not the matter I am discussing. I am simply raising the inquiry as to whether the unnaturalized foreigner should be included.

Mr. SCHAFER. The alien must be here five years before he can be naturalized. Would you not count those who have not been here five years.

Mr. HOCH. I say there is no justice in permitting the foreign-born unnaturalized to be counted to determine the number of Representatives that a State should have.

This table shows that under the 1920 census a reapportionment on the basis of 435 Members would affect 16 States, and 32 States of the Union would not be affected. Let me read you

a list of the 16 States that would be affected under the 1920 census. I read:

Arkansas, instead of retaining its present number of Congressmen, would gain one.

California, instead of gaining three, would gain two.

Connecticut, instead of gaining one, would remain the same.

Georgia, instead of remaining the same, would gain one.

Indiana, instead of losing one, would remain the same.

Kansas, instead of losing one, would remain the same.

Kentucky, instead of losing one, would remain the same.

Louisiana, instead of losing one, would remain the same.

Mississippi, instead of losing one, would remain the same.

Massachusetts, instead of remaining the same, would lose two.

Missouri, instead of losing two, would lose one.

Nebraska, instead of losing one, would remain the same.

New Jersey, instead of gaining one, would remain the same.

Oklahoma, instead of remaining the same, would gain one.

Pennsylvania, instead of remaining the same, would lose one.

New York, instead of remaining the same, would lose four.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Is that the purpose of the gentleman's amendment?

Mr. HOCH. The gentleman from New York asks what is my purpose? My purpose is to apply the same rule to all the States.

On every vote I have voted against increasing the membership of this House, but it makes quite a strain upon human nature for any Member to go to his State and say that he votes to take one Member away from his State when if your aliens, Mr. LA GUARDIA, in New York, were not counted, his State would not lose one and your State would lose four.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. So, as I say, that is the purpose of the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. HOCH. Let me call this to the attention of the gentleman from New York: The amendment which I have offered is no new proposition. I have before me the constitution of the State of New York and I shall read the provision which has to do with the apportionment of members of their State legislature, their State assembly. I read:

The members of the assembly shall be chosen by single districts and shall be apportioned by the legislature at the first regular session after the return of every enumeration among the several counties of the State, as nearly as may be according to the number of their respective inhabitants, excluding aliens.

[Applause.]

The constitution of the State of New York does precisely the same thing that I propose for the United States.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOCH. Yes.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Would the gentleman also exclude persons who are disfranchised?

Mr. HOCH. I am now only seeking to exclude this one class. But if the gentleman wants to exclude some other people that he has in New York I might join him in that effort.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. I am talking about other States.

Mr. HOCH. Let me call your attention to the fact that North Carolina, in its constitution, has precisely the same language that I propose in this amendment, excluding aliens and Indians not taxed. California excludes persons not eligible to citizenship. Understand, that when I say "exclude," I mean simply that they exclude them from the count determining the apportionment of members of their State legislatures.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOCH. Yes.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Why pick on New York in view of what happened there during the last election?

Mr. HOCH. Well, I think the question is a very proper question which calls for sympathy. But if these official figures pick on New York I am not responsible for that. There are other States. Tennessee apportions the members of its State legislature according to qualified voters. It goes much further than the proposal here; it not only excludes aliens but it limits the count entirely to qualified voters.

Mr. LEAVITT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOCH. Yes.

Mr. LEAVITT. Does the gentleman think there is any longer any reason for excluding Indians because they do not pay taxes, since they have all become citizens of the United States?

Mr. HOCH. The gentleman is familiar with the situation with reference to the Indians and I do not want to be diverted in discussing them. If the gentleman thinks they ought not to be excluded let him introduce a resolution.

Mr. LEAVITT. But in the amendment the gentleman is continuing the discrimination against Indians because they are not taxed. Would not the gentleman be willing to put the Indians, who are now in the same situation as to citizenship, on a parity with the whites?

Mr. HOCH. I had thought, with all due deference to the gentleman, that I might confine this to the one question I have raised. If the gentleman, who is interested in the affairs of the Indians, thinks the Constitution ought to be changed as to their status, certainly he is in a position to give the matter attention, but I am confining myself to the question I have raised.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman three additional minutes.

Mr. HOCH. I will ask the House this question, since the gentleman has talked about the Indians: Is there any reason that can be given as to why we should exclude Indians in determining apportionment which does not apply with more force to the aliens in this country?

Mr. SMITH. Indians are not citizens; they are simply given the voting privilege by an act of Congress.

Mr. SCHAFER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOCH. I can not yield further, because my time is limited. However, I will yield to any man who will suggest any reason why a man who comes to this country, born in a foreign country, and does not think enough of America to become an American citizen by taking out naturalization papers, should be counted in determining the apportionment of Representatives; who will give any sound reason why the States in which those men live should be permitted to count them in order to get more Members in the House of Representatives.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. This is a representative government, and the very purpose of making an apportionment according to population was to have everyone represented in the Federal Congress. That was the fundamental purpose of the provision in the Constitution.

Mr. HOCH. If such people come here and do not become citizens and yet want some representation, let them hire good lawyers to represent them.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. They do want to become citizens; but when you have the Ku-Klux Klan administering the naturalization department, they never can become citizens. That is your answer.

Mr. SCHAFER. And many of them have not been here long enough.

Mr. HOCH. The gentleman takes the position that the 1,600,000 aliens in his State are not citizens for the reason that somebody kept them from becoming citizens?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. A good many of them; yes. I take that stand.

Mr. BARBOUR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOCH. Yes.

Mr. BARBOUR. Do I understand that the gentleman proposes to postpone all apportionment until the Constitution has been amended as he suggests?

Mr. HOCH. If the gentleman had been here at the beginning of my statement he would have heard me say that I am not seeking to delay reapportionment in any way; that I had always voted for reapportionment, and I voted with the gentleman against increasing the size of the House.

Mr. BARBOUR. I remember that.

Mr. HOCH. Yes; and I will call attention to the fact, since the gentleman from California has spoken, that if we cut out the aliens in the State of California, California instead of gaining three Members here would only gain two, and I think it ought to be satisfied with gaining two more Members.

Mr. SCHAFER. Would not a good reason against the gentleman's proposition be that you would have taxation without representation?

Mr. HOCH. Then I presume that in the State of New York and in the other States I have referred to, they have a terrible situation where the members of their State legislatures are apportioned on a basis which means taxation without representation. [Applause.]

Mr. SCHAFER. The record apparently so indicates.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. HOCH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting the table to which I have referred.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The table follows:

Table showing a reapportionment of 435 Representatives in Congress on the basis of the total population as compared with a reapportionment based on the population exclusive of the foreign born who have not become naturalized. It is based on the census of 1920 and the method of "major fractions" was used

State	Present membership	Reapportionment on basis of—	
		Total population	Total population excluding aliens (unnaturalized foreign born)
Total.....	435	435	435
Alabama.....	10	10	10
Arizona.....	1	1	1
Arkansas.....	7	7	8
California.....	11	14	13
Colorado.....	4	4	4
Connecticut.....	5	6	5
Delaware.....	1	1	1
Florida.....	4	4	4
Georgia.....	12	12	13
Idaho.....	2	2	2
Illinois.....	27	27	27
Indiana.....	13	12	13
Iowa.....	11	10	10
Kansas.....	8	7	8
Kentucky.....	11	10	11
Louisiana.....	8	7	8
Maine.....	4	3	3
Maryland.....	6	6	6
Massachusetts.....	16	16	14
Michigan.....	13	15	15
Minnesota.....	10	10	10
Mississippi.....	8	7	8
Missouri.....	16	14	15
Montana.....	2	2	2
Nebraska.....	6	5	6
Nevada.....	1	1	1
New Hampshire.....	2	2	2
New Jersey.....	12	13	12
New Mexico.....	1	1	1
New York.....	43	43	39
North Carolina.....	10	11	11
North Dakota.....	3	3	3
Ohio.....	22	24	24
Oklahoma.....	8	8	9
Oregon.....	3	3	3
Pennsylvania.....	36	36	35
Rhode Island.....	3	2	2
South Carolina.....	7	7	7
South Dakota.....	3	3	3
Tennessee.....	10	10	10
Texas.....	18	19	19
Utah.....	2	2	2
Vermont.....	2	1	1
Virginia.....	10	10	10
Washington.....	5	6	6
West Virginia.....	6	6	6
Wisconsin.....	11	11	11
Wyoming.....	1	1	1

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I rise for the purpose of asking some member of the committee the purpose of the last proviso on page 61 of this bill, where it says:

Provided further, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be available for the preparation of mid-monthly reports of cotton estimates for the months of July, August, and November.

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. That is the same provision that was put in last year in the matter of giving cotton estimates, and I presume it is to prevent the Government from publishing the estimated crop reports.

Mr. JONES. I will state to the gentleman that a year or more ago we enacted a law which forbids mid-monthly estimates and leaving simply the one monthly estimate in the early part of the month. The existing law abolishes all mid-monthly reports on estimates.

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. These are crop estimates and are not price forecasts.

Mr. JONES. I understand that. The law to which I refer has nothing to do with price forecasts, but abolishes all mid-monthly estimates. It so happens that I am the author of the existing law on this subject, and naturally, therefore, recall the incident.

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. Will the gentleman give us a reference to the statute?

Mr. JONES. It was passed by the House a year or more ago and we had quite a discussion about it. I can give the gentleman the reference to it. The bill was passed and was approved, abolishing the first-of-the-month estimate and all mid-monthly estimates and reducing the number of estimates from 11 to 5. I would not care about this being in here except that the proviso forbids the mid-monthly reports of cotton estimates for the months of July, August, and November, which might inferentially authorize them to give the mid-monthly estimates in other months.

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. On page 3 the gentleman will find the limitation which the gentleman has in mind, as follows:

Provided further, That no part of the funds appropriated by this act shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture who, as such officer or employee, or on behalf of the department or any division, commission, or bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any prediction, oral or written, or forecast with respect to future prices of cotton or the trend of the same.

Mr. JONES. No; I have no reference whatever to that proviso. I think that is a fine provision, and I secured its adoption or a very similar one during the last session, as the gentleman remembers, and I am very glad to see the gentleman is again including it in the bill, and I compliment him and the committee for doing so. This other provision refers not to the prices of the crops but to the forecasts of production. We had quite a discussion here as to the effect on the market of having these predictions every two weeks, and I supposed the gentleman was familiar with that act. I will say for the gentleman's information that I will secure a copy of the act and present it to him.

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. There was no intention of including anything in the bill that would nullify anything that has been passed heretofore.

Mr. JONES. I am sure of that; and what I fear is that this might be construed as legislative authorization, as a rider on an appropriation bill, authorizing the going back into getting out mid-monthly reports during the months not named as being excluded.

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. There was no such intention.

Mr. JONES. The gentleman, of course, is familiar with the rule of law that by excluding some you include the others?

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. There was no such intention on the part of the committee, and I will be glad to look up the statute, and if it is necessary to make this plainer, I shall be pleased to do it.

Mr. JONES. I thank the gentleman.

I want to state while I am on my feet, that I was very much interested in the discussion of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE], on the question of marketing.

I notice in looking through the bill that exclusive of the provision for roads, there are some sixty-odd million dollars appropriated. Of that sixty-odd million dollars, some \$6,000,000 are appropriated for the problems of marketing and distribution and nearly \$60,000,000 are appropriated for other uses dealing mostly with the questions of production. In other words, more than 80 per cent of the work being done by the Department of Agriculture is being done on the program of production and less than 20 per cent of the funds in connection with the work being done by that department are apparently used in connection with the problems of marketing and distribution.

I want to make this suggestion in connection with the work, not so much to the committee, although somewhat to them, but more to the department—we have in this country mastered the machinery of production to a far greater degree than we have the machinery of marketing and distribution. The problems we have in this country, as is noticeable in the discussion of the farm question, do not pertain so much to the problem of production as they do to how to dispose of the crops to the best advantage. I would like to see a reverse English put on that. I would like to see the Secretary of Agriculture who is in charge of this department, recommend a program by which he would devote 75 or 80 per cent of his efforts, and 75 per cent of all the money appropriated for his department, to a solution of the real problems of the farm. I think that would be much better than to have the greater portion of his efforts and appropriation devoted to the problems much less acute.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I will.

Mr. BLANTON. I agree with the position the gentleman takes. I commend him for the fight he has been making several years for better marketing facilities. Is it not true that the farmers will take care of the production if the Government will assist them in securing better distribution and marketing?

Mr. JONES. I think that is largely true. I think it is a question for serious thought on the part of those in charge of the work being done by this department. We have had discussion and agitation over the country of farm relief, and the whole problem has been girdled about with propositions of distributing and marketing these products; yet this department that was created primarily for the interest of agriculture is devoting more than 80 per cent of the funds put in its hands on a line of work that does not touch the condition of the marketing system. I think that is a matter that should be given serious thought, and I think there should be a readjustment all along the line.

I am not criticizing; I am simply commenting. Some wonderful work has been done by the department, notably in finding new outlets and uses for cotton and in other matters pertaining to marketing. I would like to see this branch of the work enlarged. That is the purpose for which I rose.

I do not quarrel with the work that has been done. But I do think it would be wise to devote a larger portion of whatever money is appropriated to the marketing side of the farmers' problems.

For many years the farmers have marketed their products largely on the terms of those who handle the commodities after they leave the farm. In that field a great work lies, and I would like to see this phase of the department's work receive a larger share of their attention. [Applause.]

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. COLE].

Mr. COLE of Iowa. Mr. Chairman and Members, while the agricultural appropriation bill is under consideration I want to occupy a few moments of the time of the House to present a new kind of hero. From time to time we exhibit here, in words and also in the flesh, various kinds of heroes. A few days ago there was presented to us from the Speaker's gallery a lady from England, Lady Heath, who has an altitude flying record. We can recall how we welcomed Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

But my hero is different, and in my opinion also important. He is a 12-year-old boy named Clarence Goecke, of State Center, Iowa. He appeared on the scene of what has become national fame in the International Livestock Show and Exposition in Chicago last month. His picture has appeared in all the papers of the country, together with his sister, Emma, who helped him exhibit his product.

That product was a sample of "baby beef" on the hoof, affectionately named "Dick." This "Dick" was to Clarence Goecke what his "We" was to Colonel Lindbergh. In July, 1927, the father of this boy, a noted breeder of fine stock, presented him with a Hereford calf. The boy accepted it and fed it with all the care that a boy can bestow on a pet animal. He followed scientific methods of feeding, with the result that in November, 1928, he exhibited the calf, with a weight of 1,160 pounds, for championship honors. The animal won all the honors. It was the first time in the history of International Livestock Show that a club calf was made grand champion of the open fat steer show. The modest and blushing boy was overwhelmed with honors. In addition to winning more than a thousand dollars in prizes, he received a check for \$8,049.10 when the animal was sold at auction to Mr. J. C. Penney at \$7 a pound—dollars instead of cents per pound. Of these sums he gave \$2,000 to his sister and the balance of it he has placed in a bank—may he later invest it in a farm.

Clarence Goecke and his sister, Emma Goecke—for she is closely identified with his victory—are members of farm clubs, known as 4-H Clubs. It is to these organizations for the boys and girls of the farms that I want to call especial attention in this connection. These boys and girls are studying farm processes and problems in their youth. They are learning all they can about what will be the scientific farming of the future.

I am told that there are now 640,000 boys and girls in such club memberships and activities. They are scattered through all the agricultural States. I do not know of any organizations in the land that are more worthy of praise, even here on the floor of the House of Representatives. They are preparing themselves for intelligent industry in an age that pessimists think is largely devoted to frivolities and inanities. These boys and girls are part of the answer to those who despair of the future. They not only hold meetings, but they practice what they learn. It is applied education.

These 640,000 boys and girls—and may their tribes increase—are important when we have in mind the fact that every 16 years we have a new population on the farms. That is to say, the average time of those on the farms is only 16 years. Many, of course, remain on their farms much longer, but many more do not tarry even that long. With 640,000 youths in training

we can visualize a new kind of agriculture, an agriculture of science and of business methods. Instead of returning to peasantry, as some pessimists have tried to make out, I think we are more apt to turn to a superagricultural population. We have "master farmers" now, but we will have many more in the future. On the farms, as well as elsewhere, it is going to be a survival of the fittest.

The boy whom I am presenting as one of our new heroes is only one of many who are doing such things. Clarence Goecke has simply succeeded a little better than others. He has succeeded so well in his efforts that he has achieved the highest honors.

Fortunately we are encouraging such efforts by giving them recognition. The boy from the district which I represent was the guest of honor, together with his sister, at a public dinner given in Marshalltown, Iowa, under the united auspices of the chamber of commerce of that city and of the farm bureau of Marshall County. No public dinner was ever given more worthily.

I think we need not despair of the future. [Applause.]

Under leave to extend these remarks in the RECORD, I am going to reprint here what the Iowa Homestead, published at Des Moines, one of the greatest of all farm journals, said in its issues of December 13, of this boy hero and his achievement, as follows:

The most important event at the big stock show in Chicago last week, which is already known all over the United States, was the placing of the purple on the yearling purebred Hereford club steer, Dick, fed by Clarence Goecke, State Center, Iowa, a boy only 12 years old. While Clarence had shown the steer himself at other fairs he decided to let his more experienced 18-year-old sister, Emma, show him at the International and to her belongs the credit of doing as fine a job as any expert showman.

It should be mentioned here that the judge who made the Goecke steer grand champion of the show was none other than Walter Biggar, of Dalbeattie, Scotland, who judged the fat steer classes at the International for the fourth time this year. Mr. Biggar is considered to be one of the best fat cattle judges in the world. And in this connection let it also be mentioned that this year's show of individual fat steers—purebreds, grades, and crossbreds—was the strongest ever seen at Chicago. In fact Judge Biggar stated that Dick was one of the greatest steers he had ever seen anywhere.

The one thing coveted most by breeders and feeders all over the United States and Canada is to win grand champion steer honors at Chicago. Expert feeders by the score all over the international field try their skill year after year in an endeavor to win this prize and this year a club boy challenged the most skillful feeders in the two countries and won.

What did winning this prize mean? Did it mean merely success and honor to Clarence and his sister, Emma? Not at all. It meant much more. It gave dignity and standing to 4-H club work in general and to the livestock feeding projects in particular. The millions of boys who will hear about it all over this great country of ours will become ambitious and desirous of seeing what they can do in the way of feeding calves. Millions of fathers who up until now may have been in doubt as to the practical value of feeding projects for club boys will change their minds and become ambitious to give their boys an opportunity to lead a grand champion into the show ring at the county, State, or a still greater show.

We congratulate Clarence and his sister Emma. It was a wonderful achievement to win this great prize. Let them realize, however, that with great success comes great responsibility. Let them remember the fine club motto, "Win without bragging and lose without squealing." The management of the International may well feel proud over this grand championship winning. It is additional proof to them that they did a wise thing when they encouraged the boys and girls of the country to bring their club calves to the exposition and permitted them to show in the open classes and compete for the highest honors. May the results of this year's grand champion steer award bring about a great increase in club work all over the country. May it double the present membership in the next two years.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. GILBERT].

Mr. GILBERT. Mr. Chairman, yesterday the House was debating an appropriation for St. Elizabeths Insane Asylum. The leader of the House had just complimented the Committee on Appropriations for its splendid service, and the several members of the Appropriations Committee in turn complimented one another. I think that in the main was justified; but there is one subject about which those in power do not seem to want any information, and that is St. Elizabeths Hospital. I did not care again to bring this matter to the attention of the House. When the bill was under consideration under general debate I asked for no time, but after the gentleman from Idaho [Mr.

FRENCH] had made such an unjust vindication of this institution I asked him certain questions.

I call the attention of the committee now to how little he knew by his own confession about that hospital. I asked him how many employees they had, and he correctly gave the number at more than a thousand and the number of patients at more than 4,000, admitting that one person was employed to every four patients. I have here two telegrams from institutions of the same kind, hospitals for the insane, where they conduct farms and are doing the same work that they do at St. Elizabeths. One is from the Eastern Kentucky Hospital for the Insane, at Lexington, Ky.:

We have 1,599 patients and 170 employees.

That is 1 to 9. The other is from the Central Kentucky Asylum for the Insane, at Lakeland, Ky.:

We have 1,823 inmates and 205 employees.

Again, 1 to 9. That is the proportion of employees to patients over the United States, with some few having as many employees as 1 to 7. Here they have 1 to 4. But the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. FRENCH], after giving that information to the House, strengthened his position very much by saying that the per capita expense at the institution was \$300 per year. That is very small. I concede that for a moment I was disarmed, but that information is not correct. Under the leave to revise his remarks, the gentleman from Idaho, after telling the House that the per capita expense was \$300 per patient, changed his remarks to read \$2 per day.

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GILBERT. Yes.

Mr. FRENCH. My first remarks had reference to the Government appropriation. I find, however, that including the moneys that are received by the institution, moneys not appropriated by the Government, it brings the figure up to that which I placed in my corrected remarks—less than \$2 per day. The figures that I inserted in the RECORD are the correct figures. The figures I used last night would be the correct figures as applied to Government appropriations, but I felt that the House would prefer to have the latter figures, which give a proper picture of the situation.

Mr. GILBERT. I am not criticizing the gentleman for changing the figures. Under the leave to revise and extend his remarks he did the proper thing, but it shows instead of it being \$300 a year it is \$2 a day, \$730 a year for each patient there, several hundred dollars greater than the average over the United States. For some reason I do not know why the Committee on Appropriations can not or will not get the facts in reference to this institution. I repeat, and am prepared to vindicate my assertion, that the hospital in its management is the most extravagant, the most inefficient, and the most outrageously conducted hospital for the poor unfortunate insane in the United States, and to continue to keep Doctor White in charge after sworn testimony has been produced of changing records, of extravagant abuses, mistreatment, including the death of one man under correction, is a blot upon the administration and another illustration of where Government institutions are conducted more for the interest of those in charge than in the interest of the inmates for whose benefit they are supposed to be conducted.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. If the gentleman will yield, I may say that the Committee on Expenditures has already ordered an investigation of St. Elizabeths Hospital, starting next week.

Mr. GILBERT. Mr. Chairman, I would not have made these remarks had it not been for the very enthusiastic defense made by the gentleman from Idaho, who more than doubled his own figures yesterday after giving the House information. That committee, frankly, does not know the facts about this institution. That is a strong statement to make, but I stand prepared to verify any statement I have made. I am sick and tired of having to take this floor upon this matter every session. I have said all I ever intend to say about it, but they are the facts. I feel justified in repeating them. [Applause.]

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to my good Republican colleague [Mr. KNUTSON].

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, for several years the lawyers of the country, and more particularly the lawyers of the House, have been working on our agricultural problems in an endeavor to find a solution for them, but they have not progressed very far. Now the newspaper men of Minnesota come forward with a plan that embraces a number of measures. I desire to call this plan to the attention of the House. The sponsors of this plan are all men of standing, and if there is no objection I am going to ask to have the so-called Minnesota plan made a part of my remarks in the RECORD. I yield back the balance of my time.

The article referred to is as follows:

SUGGESTIONS FOR CONCRETE EFFORTS BY CONGRESS IN BEHALF OF FARM RELIEF—THE MINNESOTA PLAN

Believing that much can be gained by developing concrete, workable, and just proposals out of the general sentiment for national policies more favorable to agriculture, and believing that now is the time for such concentration of thought, rather than for mere assertion and protest or political maneuvering, we, the undersigned, suggest attention to the following program, and we hope for such general approval that it may be held up to the country as the Minnesota plan. We do not assume to include all that might be practical, and we welcome suggestions for amendment.

1. Development of Mississippi and St. Lawrence waterways within limits that can be approved by disinterested engineers and business men. Delegation of power to the Interstate Commerce Commission to permit northwest railroads to compete with the Panama Canal for western traffic.

2. Retention of the flexible feature of the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act—a vital need to prevent maladjustment between acts of Congress and rapidly changing world conditions.

3. Amendment of the tariff laws to provide for the following:

(a) Revival of the potato-starch industry in Minnesota and in other potato-growing States. A higher tariff on flax and on any other farm products that can be produced in our country and which have foreign competition in the home market.

(b) Such tariffs on vegetable oils as will make corn oil and other vegetable oil production here pay, and such as will end the advantages these foreign vegetable oils have as substitutes for animal and dairy fats.

(c) A better dairy schedule designed to put other dairy products on a basis equivalent to that of butter and to protect milk and its by-products, such as cream and milk powders and casein, against foreign competition.

(d) There should be no competing meat and poultry imports, and the various animal by-products should be so protected that their prices will help to sustain the farm prices for the whole animal. In this connection we suggest consideration of a bonus on exports of animal products, to the end that the livestock industry be stimulated, thereby becoming a factor in consuming a surplus of grain and in the process keeping fertility on American farms instead of shipping it abroad as would be the case if grain exports are stimulated instead of livestock products. We suggest, however, that in case of grain surplus emergency, provision for an export grain bonus be considered, but with suitable penalties for continued overproduction.

(e) All cereals should bear such high rates of protection that threat of imports can not interfere with prices set by domestic demand and supply.

(f) There should be a sugar policy, perhaps one of gradual increase in protection over a series of years, with the end in view that the continental United States shall be practically self-sufficient in sugar. Public security as well as farm welfare demands such a policy.

(g) Executive actions on tariff rates should be made acts of Congress, so that in the future the Executive may be free to render further aid under the flexible clause.

(h) Farm-product protection should be accompanied by such compensating duties for products manufactured therefrom that no such industry shall suffer in the home market.

4. Provision for two lines of research to be projected at once under congressional authority: The one to discover means of replacing imported farm products with native products so far as possible; the other to survey the possibilities of drawing increased raw materials for our industries from American farms.

5. Consideration of the problems arising from the fact that the Philippines, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and supervised countries such as Haiti, San Domingo, and Nicaragua are and will continue to be agricultural countries, tending to compete unfairly with our continental farming. Development of our inland empire we suggest to be the wiser policy.

6. Consideration of immediate steps to shift Government activity from reclamation of land to reforestation and grazing.

7. Provision for continued efforts to reduce costs of farm production so that prices to consumers can be held down while at the same time careful farmers get fair returns, and also that our export farm markets may be held so far as possible. Along this line there should be increased support of farm schools and colleges, county extension agents' boys' and girls' club work, and all those other agencies calculated to improve business management of the farms.

8. Creation of a Federal farm board with wide powers to assist and advise, but without power to determine prices or to make sumptuary rules. Such board to be established at once.

9. Consideration in all such legislation that general credit policies be framed with relation to the length of turnovers in farm production and the need of steady or slightly ascending price levels.

10. Provision for continued support and aid in the development of cooperative marketing as a means of increasing the net returns to

farmer producers and at the same time reducing the cost of food to the consumers.

11. Recognition of the growing need of large supplies of cheap fertilizer if American farms are to produce at low costs and acceptance of the idea that aid in securing such supply is to be a part of our national farm policy.

Rudolph Lee, editor Long Prairie Leader; L. Benshoff, editor Detroit Lakes Record; W. E. Dahlquist, editor Thief River Falls Times; H. C. Hotelling, editor Mapleton Enterprise; C. H. Bronson, editor Osakis Review; Herman Roe, editor Northfield News; L. A. Rossman, editor Grand Rapids Herald-Review; Ed. M. La Fond, editor Little Falls Transcript; B. E. Marsh, editor Redwood Falls Gazette; J. D. Harandon, editor Park Rapids Enterprise; H. Z. Mitchell, editor Bemidji Sentinel; Grace A. Dunn, editor Princeton Union; E. R. Umpleby, editor Greenbush Tribune; Grove Wills, editor Eveleth Clarion; P. W. Kemp, editor Argyle Banner; Jay L. Putnam, editor Granite Falls Tribune; Iver J. Iverson, editor Hutchinson Press; J. C. Morrison, editor Morris Tribune; B. K. Savre, editor Glenwood Herald; Asa M. Wallace, editor Sauk Center Herald; C. W. Carlson, editor Melrose Beacon; S. M. Reector, editor Deer Creek Mirror; George E. Erickson, editor Brainerd Tribune; L. A. Bradford, editor Verndale Sun; Roe Chase, editor Anoka Herald; D. E. Ward, editor Hubbard County Journal; Paul Kinney, editor Alexandria Citizen-News; Ed. Vandersluis, editor Sauk Rapids Sentinel; E. O. Qualey, editor Menahga Messenger; A. H. Langum, editor Preston Times; A. M. Welles, editor Worthington Globe; C. A. French, editor Monticello Times; John P. Mattson, editor Warren Sheaf; Alice Ione Huntley, editor Frazee Press; Carlson Brothers, editors Cambridge North Star; C. M. Colby, editor Sandstone Courier; T. R. Burges, editor Dawson Sentinel; E. K. Whiting, editor Owatonna Journal-Chronicle; C. L. Stevens, editor Warren Register; C. R. C. Baker, editor Willmar Republican-Gazette; H. E. Wolf, editor Deer River News; Palmer Gilbertson, editor Lake Crystal Tribune; Alvah Eastman, editor St. Cloud Journal-Press; Liesch & Walter, Brown Co. Journal, New Ulm; Harold Knutson, editor Wadena Pioneer-Journal; H. P. Phillips, editor Mahanomen Pioneer; A. O. Moreaux, editor Luverne Herald; C. R. Campbell, editor Ellendale Eagle; L. A. Dare, editor Elk River Star-News; Burt Bay, editor Albert Lea Tribune; A. L. Hamilton, editor Aitkin Republican; Hjalmer Bjornson, editor Minnesota Mascot; J. Harold Curtis, editor St. James Plaindealer; M. W. Trussell, editor Canby News.

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. FRENCH], the balance of my time.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I yield the one minute remaining of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for three minutes.

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Chairman, it was not my thought to have anything further to say upon this subject until this moment, but since the gentleman from Kentucky has referred to the question I shall make a few further observations. Doctor White is the head of one of the greatest institutions in the world of its kind. He is a man who was appointed by the late President Roosevelt and has served during the administrations of every President since that time, including that of President Wilson, of the gentleman's own party. Criticism has been made against him which is often made against officers holding such position as that of Doctor White. So far as the members of our committee are concerned, we are not charged with the selection of the manager or superintendent of that institution. The position is an appointive one, under the administration, and if there is anything seriously wrong with an officer such as Doctor White there are ways in which he can be reached in the orderly processes of the law.

Within this Chamber careless statements are constantly made; sometimes statements that would not be made by Members of Congress on the outside or off the floor. Members here, I think, ought to have that privilege. On the other hand, it ought to be a challenge to Members of this House rather to regard the fact that they are immune on account of statements made here as a challenge to them to be very definite and accurate in statements that reflect on persons who do not have the opportunity of replying in this forum, who have no recourse against a person who makes a statement on this floor, and must simply abide the consequences of the statements that are made, no matter how derogatory they may be, no matter how far away from accuracy they may be, no matter how much they may reflect upon efficiency in public service or even character itself. On the other hand, it is the duty of the Members here to be critical. It is one of the saying features of our Government that there

is a body where wrongs can be pointed out, and even if wrongs are not wholly known but believed, at any rate the situation can be a subject matter of debate and discussion. Good comes from it. But on the other hand, as was well said upon yesterday by that most distinguished Member of this House, who was sworn in to-day as a United States Senator [Mr. BURTON], Members of this House ought to measure their words when their words involve criticism of those who can not answer back. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
SALARIES

For Secretary of Agriculture, \$15,000; Assistant Secretary and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including \$7,294 for extra labor and emergency employments, and for personal services in the field, \$712,450, in all, \$727,450, of which amount not to exceed \$699,450 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That in expending appropriations or portions of appropriations, contained in this act, for the payment for personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the classification act of 1923 as amended (U. S. C., pp. 65-71, secs. 661-673, 45 Stat., pp. 776-785), the average of the salaries of the total number of persons under any grade in any bureau, office, or other appropriation unit shall not at any time exceed the average of the compensation rates specified for the grade by such act, as amended, and in grades in which only one position is allocated the salary of such position shall not exceed the average of the compensation rates for the grade except that in unusually meritorious cases of one position in a grade advances may be made to rates higher than the average of the compensation rates of the grade, but not more often than once in any fiscal year, and then only to the next higher rate: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply (1) to grades 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the clerical-mechanical service, or (2) to require the reduction in salary of any person whose compensation was fixed, as of July 1, 1924, in accordance with the rules of section 6 of such act, (3) to require the reduction in salary of any person who is transferred from one position to another position in the same or different grade, in the same or different bureau, office, or other appropriation unit, or (4) to prevent the payment of a salary under any grade at a rate higher than the maximum rate of the grade when such higher rate is permitted by the classification act of 1923 as amended, and is specifically authorized by other law: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to contract for stenographic reporting services, and the appropriations made in this act shall be available for such purposes: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to expend from appropriations available for the purchase of lands not to exceed \$1 for each option to purchase any particular tract or tracts of land: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated by this act shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture who, as such officer or employee, or on behalf of the department or any division, commission, or bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any prediction, oral or written, or forecast with respect to future prices of cotton or the trend of same.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas moves to strike out the last word.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, apropos to the last proviso on page 3, I want to call the attention of the chairman to Public Law 740, in connection with what we were talking about a few moments ago. Section 5 of that act, which was approved on March 3, 1927, referring to estimates of cotton production, says:

Only five shall be issued: One August 1, another one September 1, another October 1, another November 1, and one on December 1.

The effect of that was to abolish all semimonthly reports. I think, therefore, this provision ought not to be allowed to stay in the bill. The department might infer, and with plausible grounds, that it was indirectly authorized to make the other semimonthly reports not specified in the bill. For that reason I think the proviso should be stricken out entirely, and I am sure the chairman will agree with me.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York moves to strike out the paragraph. The gentleman is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Chairman, I regret to be compelled to ask to speak out of order, but it is the only opportunity I will have to reply in part to the suggestion made by the gentle-

man from Kansas [Mr. HOCH] on his proposed constitutional amendment.

I am sure the distinguished gentleman, whom we all recognize as a great authority on interstate and foreign commerce and on certain features of the railroad law, does not claim any original authorship of this proposed plan, the plan that is known all over the country as the "Evans plan."

Now, it would appear, in reading the remarks of the gentleman from Kansas, that all aliens had a vote in the selection of Representatives. Of course, everyone knows that aliens are not permitted to vote and that the count of aliens in the enumeration is simply for the purpose of fixing the apportionment of representation to the several States.

Mr. HOCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Yes.

Mr. HOCH. Of course, the gentleman misunderstood me. He certainly misquotes me. I said nothing whatever about aliens being permitted to vote.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. No; I did not misunderstand the gentleman. I am simply making it clear for a certain type of people who may misunderstand the gentleman. Especially that type of citizens who is unlettered and gullible and apt to be a follower of the Evans school of thought. Hence the necessity of making the record clear.

Mr. HOCH. The gentleman undertakes to inject something here that is entirely irrelevant. The alien is entitled to the protection of American laws, but is he entitled to be counted in the selection of those who make the laws?

Mr. SCHAFER. Is the gentleman referring to Evans, the imperial supreme wizard of the Ku-Klux Klan?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Yes. The Constitution of the United States—and I am sure the gentleman is familiar with what took place at the convention at the time this particular provision was adopted—intended that we should have direct representation, that there should be a representative form of government, and that all persons should be counted in the enumeration and in fixing the proportionate representation of the various States in the lower House of Congress. If the gentleman will take the statistics of that day and study them, he will find that the proportion of aliens then in the United States was not any greater than it is to-day. The National Government has jurisdiction in certain specified cases only, such as national defense, interstate and foreign commerce, foreign relations, and taxation, which affect directly every man and woman in the country.

Take them one at a time. In the question of national defense aliens are counted, and in the selective service act passed by Congress aliens were not exempt from being drafted into the military service.

Mr. SCHAFER. And they fought and died, too, did they not?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Yes. In matters of interstate and foreign commerce they are as vitally affected as are all the residents of the gentleman's district. In matters of taxation they are as directly concerned as any citizen in the country. Representation while fixed by population is also established on the principle of locality. The entire make-up of the congressional district is just as important as its geographical location and the number of people who may vote therein. All of that was thoroughly considered by the framers of the Constitution.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. But aside from all that, gentlemen, there is no need for any such amendment at this time, and for this reason: In 10 years from now and by the time of the next census the condition complained of by the gentleman from Kansas—this large number of aliens—will no longer exist. Following the restrictive immigration policy adopted by Congress the number admitted each year is very small and its percentage to the citizen population so indifferent and is so distributed as to be ineffective in controlling the number of Representatives in the various States. So that in a very few years the conditions will be changed entirely.

These aliens are rapidly becoming citizens; their children are native born and are growing into splendid American citizens. The suggestion thrown out by the gentleman from Kansas that if these aliens do not think enough of the United States to become citizens they should not be counted—permit me to say that 99 per cent of these aliens do think enough of this country and do want to become citizens. It is at times

difficult for an applicant to qualify. Take a man past middle age, who has worked from morning until night digging ditches, or any hard-working man toiling at manual labor, who has not the time or opportunity to get much schooling, and then have him go before a narrow-minded, bigoted, and prejudiced examiner, who will ask him such questions—and if the gentleman from Kansas can on the spur of the moment answer all of these questions that have been asked of aliens in New York City, I will vote for his amendment—such questions as: "Who was the Governor of New York during Lincoln's second administration?" "Who was the Secretary of State during Harrison's administration?" "Where is Grant's Monument?" Such questions as that. "What is a trust company?" This actually happened. An alien was given a newspaper to test his ability to read English. The item given him by this fool judge was an advertisement of the New York Trust Co.

The applicant read it, and was then asked, "What is a trust company?" Now, the gentleman is a pretty good lawyer, but I do not think he could give me a proper legal definition on the spur of the moment.

It is only fair to take all conditions into consideration. Perhaps the exclusion of aliens is only the first step in getting away from popular and constitutional government of free men. There is a tendency on in this country by a certain minority against our representative form of government. Perhaps this is only the entering wedge—first to exclude aliens from the count. And then the next step will be to exclude those who do not own property; and then the next step will be to exclude all those who do not own real property, until government will be controlled entirely by a small privileged class, as it was in England at the time of the American Revolution. Why, this question came up in the Constitutional Convention. The same line of thought that the gentleman is presenting appeared in the Constitutional Convention, but it was overwhelmingly defeated.

Mr. HOCH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Certainly.

Mr. HOCH. Does the gentleman favor a change in the provision of the State constitution of New York, which excludes aliens in apportioning the members of the Legislature of the State of New York?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. The gentleman speaks about one provision in the constitution of the State of New York that I do not approve. I am not in favor of that provision, but the gentleman does not know that it was the same kind of bigotry and the same kind of ideas that brought about that provision of the constitution of my State that is now back of the Evans plan. It was the up-State people trying to cut down the representation from New York City that brought about that provision in the constitution, and we are ashamed of it.

Mr. HOCH. The gentleman is ashamed of the provision which excludes aliens from the count in the State of New York for providing the apportionment of members of the State assembly?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Yes, I am; and the conditions which brought it about.

Mr. HOCH. Does the gentleman think it is fair to permit the State of New York to refuse to count aliens in determining the members of its own State legislature, but insist upon counting them for the purpose of telling how many Members of Congress that State should have?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Why, two wrongs are not going to make one right. Of course, there is nothing selfish in the gentleman's purpose at all. It is only incidental that my State would lose four Representatives and his would retain the present representation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment. I wanted to ask my colleague from New York a question, but as he has taken his seat I will not ask it. The question I had in mind was this: The main trouble in naturalizing aliens, I believe, is in the fact that so many of them have unlawfully entered this country and then when they go before an examiner they can not qualify; therefore, they refrain from going before an examiner as often as they can and then when they do go before an examiner they find themselves unable to qualify. I do not believe our examiners are narrow-minded and warped individuals, as they have been styled. I think the examiners who represent the Department of Immigration, as a usual thing, are men of integrity and men of high type who are there to protect our institutions and our country from an influx of a horde of aliens, who, if entered, would lower the economic structure of our country and thus cause our wage earners to earn less money. These foreigners would then thrust themselves

upon our society for us to maintain and take care of. I commend our immigration officials for holding the bars up high and strictly enforcing our laws, and I would like to see the laws more rigidly enforced.

Mr. SCHAFER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GREEN. Yes.

Mr. SCHAFER. Did not the gentleman's forefathers immigrate to this country, and were they not aliens?

Mr. GREEN. I am glad to acknowledge that all of our forefathers immigrated to this country. Mine did, some from Spain and England, I believe. But they came in the early stages and for noble purpose; they made our Nation and our Nation's Government, and we as their descendants are here to-day protecting it and endeavoring to prevent an influx of foreign hordes which are of a different type and who have not progressed and advanced industrially, economically, morally, and otherwise, in a large measure, as we have and as have the gentleman and his ancestors.

Mr. SCHAFER. Will the gentleman yield for a further observation?

Mr. GREEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCHAFER. I will say to the gentleman that many of these aliens coming through our immigration ports at the present time will be better American citizens than many members of the Ku-Klux Klan and imperial wizards who are supporting the apportionment plan which will not permit the counting of aliens.

Mr. GREEN. Of course, many immigrants make splendid citizens, but they are the ones that come in according to law. They are the ones who abide by the laws of our country when they come here and accept and defend our laws and institutions as their own. They lawfully and in due course of time become naturalized, but they are not the ones who are bootlegged across the American border or through the great ports of our country. I do not acknowledge, however, that all of them make good citizens, and the gentleman from Wisconsin well knows that many of them have as their aim in life to breed contempt for American laws and institutions.

Mr. SCHAFER. If the gentleman will permit the observation, the discussion to-day has not been about those who have come here in violation of law, but those who have come here legally.

Mr. GREEN. I think those who have come here legally and are fit for citizenship are always accorded citizenship, but I for one do not believe in letting down the bars or in permitting them to come in here and destroy our wage-earning status, get all they can out of society and then thrust themselves back upon society to be maintained, and in so many instances breed within and without their own perverted herds and hordes, disobedience to law and constituted authority. The population in our institutions, which detain criminals and those provided for the indigent and for the insane, is largely foreign and the population in them of the foreign-born I believe is increasing. Do you mean to tell me that as lawmakers we should come here and give vent to statements which accuse our immigration officials of being warped, one-sided, narrow-minded officials when they ask pertinent questions of the future citizens of America relative to the history of our Nation? We must maintain the majesty of the law and uphold the integrity of our Nation's constituted officials if American institutions are to survive.

Mr. SCHAFER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GREEN. Always, to my friend from Wisconsin.

Mr. SCHAFER. If the gentleman will look into the records, he will see that many thousands of foreign-born citizens and aliens lost their lives, health, and minds in the service of our country in time of war.

Mr. GREEN. Oh, I admit that a number of those men went to war. Some of our splendid soldiers were men of foreign birth. We do not deny any of that, I would say to my friend from Wisconsin, and we do not reflect upon them. "Render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's." I would not detract one bit from valor of soldiers and sailors of foreign birth who have done their part in time of the Nation's need; but, my friends, they were men of moral and spiritual integrity, men who would have done service and honor to any country or individual in need. We can not, however, overlook the fact that undesirable aliens are flocking to our country and here entering faster than they can be assimilated and Americanized. There are to-day in the United States probably 16,000,000 persons of foreign birth, possibly 7,000,000 of whom are not American citizens. Instead of becoming Americanized they are in some instances foreignizing our American institutions, and this should cease; our immigration doors should be slammed in the faces of these predatory hordes and thus save our beautiful America for Americans; this must be done if we are to maintain

our leadership and prowess in the affairs of nations. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Florida has expired.

Mr. HOCH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words, and ask unanimous consent to speak out of order for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOCH. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from New York [Mr. LA GUARDIA] and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SCHAFER] have sought to create the impression that what I have advocated is a part of some propaganda that Mr. Evans or somebody else has started. So far as I am concerned, I have not received any propaganda from anybody, and I do not know anything about any propaganda, and I am discussing this question solely upon its merits.

I made no attack upon the aliens. If I may say a personal word, my own grandfather came from across the water. I know that from these people of foreign birth have come many of our great citizens in America. They have contributed much that is fine in American civilization. I am not seeking to take any rights away from the alien. I am not seeking to take any protection of the law away from him. I am not here seeking to change his status in any way whatever, although I am in hearty sympathy with every movement which leads to the naturalization of proper people of foreign birth who are legally in this country. The only question I raise is this: Whether it is fair that a man who is foreign born and does not become naturalized should be counted to determine the number of Representatives in Congress to which that State is entitled? [Applause.]

I am still waiting for my gentle friend from Wisconsin, who seems so concerned about the aliens of his State particularly, to give me some reason why, on the merits of it, we should take from one State a Member of Congress and give four Members to the State of New York because they have 1,600,000 unnaturalized aliens in that State.

Mr. SCHAFER. I will give the gentleman a few reasons.

Mr. HOCH. All right; I will be glad to hear the gentleman.

Mr. SCHAFER. One is we would have taxation without representation; another is that we would not count these aliens, so far as reapportionment legislation is concerned, but are willing to draft them and let them fight and die in time of war; and another reason is—

Mr. HOCH. Wait a minute. Let me answer the gentleman.

Mr. SCHAFER. And another reason is that in many of these cases the aliens are not to blame because they are not citizens at the time the census is taken for apportionment purposes, because they have to be here five years before they can become naturalized.

Mr. HOCH. No; some of them can not help it; but we can help it if we do our duty in determining representation regardless of the number of aliens in a State.

The gentleman speaks about taxation without representation. Is the gentleman in favor of permitting a foreign-born citizen who does not become naturalized to vote in this country?

Mr. SCHAFER. I am not.

Mr. HOCH. Then the gentleman is in favor of taxation without representation, if his argument is correct.

Mr. SCHAFER. Oh, no; he has representation if you count him in determining the number of Representatives.

Mr. HOCH. Yes; but it is representation of somebody else's choosing. Representation means representation of one's own choosing, and not representation of somebody else's choosing. If a man comes here to live, he is entitled to all the protection our laws give him. As an alien, he is entitled to all of that, and I am not proposing to take any of it away from him. But the gentleman can not begot this issue by his talk about the Anti-Saloon League or any other organization which the gentleman seems to have so much on his mind to the exclusion of the merits of this proposition.

Mr. SCHAFER. The Anti-Saloon League and the Ku-Klux Klan have both been advocating this proposition.

Mr. HOCH. I will say to the gentleman that even if the Association for the Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment would be for it, I would still be for it in spite of that fact.

Mr. WYANT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOCH. Yes; I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. WYANT. I am very much interested in the gentleman's discussion, and if the gentleman has investigated the matter I would like to know how the operation of his theory would affect the representation of the different States in the Congress.

Mr. HOCH. I am sorry the gentleman was not here when I spoke earlier in the day. I put in the RECORD a table furnished by the Census Bureau which shows what the representation of each State would be if we reapportioned to-day under the 1920 census by excluding the aliens. Of course, what the showing would be under the 1930 census is speculative and I have sought to confine myself solely to the known facts.

Mr. KETCHAM and Mr. BURTNESS rose.

Mr. HOCH. I yield first to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. KETCHAM. Has the gentleman given any thought to the question of how this would affect the interests of the alien in becoming a citizen of the United States at the earliest possible moment?

Mr. HOCH. It would encourage the State where the aliens live, if they are proper candidates for citizenship, to lead them to become American citizens, and I think even my friend from Wisconsin would be in sympathy with such a movement.

Mr. BURTNESS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman be extended one minute; I want to ask him a question.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Dakota asks unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman from Kansas be extended one minute. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BURTNESS. I am sorry I did not hear the gentleman's opening statement. Does his resolution relate to the vote in the electoral college?

Mr. HOCH. I do not touch that section directly, but only the section which provides for apportionment of representation in the House. Of course, the gentleman understands that the electoral college is determined by the number of Representatives in the House and the Senate. That adds strength to my argument that the aliens should not be included.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has again expired.

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, we have had quite a field day, and I hope we may now proceed with the consideration of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

For salaries and compensation of necessary employees in the mechanical shops and power plant of the Department of Agriculture, \$101,000.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I want to ask the chairman of the subcommittee what has been done, if anything, since the last discussion of the appropriation bill concerning the forecasting of future prices of cotton. If I remember correctly, that was quite a live subject last year. Owing to what happened through a mistake, intentional or otherwise, in the forecast of the price of cotton, I understand the entire cotton situation was disturbed. A discussion came up when the appropriation bill was before the House and it was then stated—I am speaking from memory—that there was no need of writing any proviso into the appropriation bill because the matter would be attended to by proper legislation. I would like to know whether any progress has been made along those lines, and what is being done among the cotton producers?

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. Legislation was passed. The law has been referred to by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. JONES]. There has been no forecast since then so far as I know. I think if there had been you would have heard of it from the other side of the House. The silence on that side answers the gentleman's question.

Mr. CRISP. Mr. Chairman, I have tried to keep posted so far as the cotton crop is concerned. There has been no statement given out by the Department of Agriculture this year that would in any way contravene the position taken on the floor of the House.

This year the cotton crop as a whole in the country is short, and prices have ranged from 18 to 19 cents. The incident referred to by the gentleman occurred last year when cotton was selling at 23 cents, and in one day the price dropped \$8 a bale. The price afterwards went back to 16 or 17 cents, but it never did get back above 18 cents.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. But the present favorable condition is due to natural causes?

Mr. CRISP. It is under the natural law of supply and demand.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I want to state, in all fairness, that three years ago, notwithstanding the natural laws, the effect of the forecast was disastrous to the Southern cotton growers, for it cost them many millions of dollars. They did not regain the price. The department has complied in every respect with the provisions of law.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. And aided by a short crop.

Mr. JONES. I am talking about the upset of the market. As the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. CRISP] has told you, in one day when there was no increase or decrease in the condition of the crop by a simple prediction of a lower price in the future, the prices broke \$7 to \$8 a bale and did not recover for a long period of time.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, what the gentleman has referred to has no application to the forecast of the number of bales of cotton that the farmers are supposed to be making. The present forecast of the Department of Agriculture has been, it seems to me, very disastrous to the cotton growers. I did not want to leave the impression that we are satisfied with the present status of that situation.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Total, office of information, \$1,242,000, of which amount not to exceed \$375,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Mr. HILL of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word for the purpose of asking some questions. As I understand it, there are about 200 soil surveys that have been prepared by the Department of Agriculture which the department is now having to hold on account of the fact that it has no money with which to have them printed. Has the committee made any provision to take care of that situation?

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. We made some investigation in regard to that printing. There are a number of soil surveys, research items, and a number of bulletins that the department has not had sufficient funds to print under the printing allowance. They made their request for an increase to the Budget Bureau, and after hearings the Budget Bureau allowed them an increase of \$50,000. After going over the situation, the committee was impressed that they needed more money than that, and we have given them an additional \$50,000 for the year 1930, so that for that year they will have \$100,000 more money than they have had for 1929 to make an effort to catch up on that printing. After that is used the committee hopes to make a sufficient survey of the situation to be able to reach some conclusion as to what ought to be done with reference to a regular printing item. The department has done a good deal of research work. This research work always results in findings. There is no use in having research and having findings unless we can print the findings, and we are making an effort here to start along and rectify that situation.

Mr. HILL of Alabama. How much will it take to rectify the situation?

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. I think the original estimate was \$150,000 and possibly \$200,000 more than we have allowed them.

Mr. HILL of Alabama. And the committee has allowed them \$100,000 additional?

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. Yes. We have allowed them \$100,000 over and above that of last year.

Mr. KETCHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Iowa yield?

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. Yes.

Mr. KETCHAM. Will the gentleman state whether or not in the hearings there was any testimony developed as to the kind and number of those soil surveys and other matters not published?

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. There were three different matters that we discussed—soil survey, farm bulletins, and research findings.

Mr. KETCHAM. I am particularly interested in soil surveys.

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. Those are emphasized more than any other class of publication.

The Clerk read as follows:

For investigating the diseases of tuberculosis and paratuberculosis of animals, for their control and eradication, for the tuberculin testing of animals, and for researches concerning the causes of the diseases, their modes of spread, and methods of treatment and prevention, including demonstrations, the formation of organizations, and such other means as may be necessary, either independently or in cooperation with farmers, associations, or State, Territory, or county authorities, \$6,061,000, together with \$300,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1928, of which \$1,190,000 shall be set aside for administrative and operating expenses and \$5,171,000 for the payment of indemnities: *Provided, however*, That in carrying out the purpose of this appropriation, if in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture it shall be necessary to condemn and destroy tuberculous or paratuberculous animals, if such animals have been destroyed, condemned, or die after condemnation, he may, in his discretion, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, expend in the city of Washington or elsewhere such

sums as he shall determine to be necessary, within the limitations above provided, for the payment of indemnities, for the reimbursement of owners of such animals, in cooperation with such States, Territories, counties, or municipalities, as shall by law or by suitable action in keeping with its authority in the matter, and by rules and regulations adopted and enforced in pursuance thereof, provide inspection of tuberculous or paratuberculous animals and for compensation to owners of animals so condemned, but no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be used in compensating owners of such animals except in cooperation with and supplementary to payments to be made by State, Territory, county, or municipality where condemnation of such animals shall take place, nor shall any payment be made hereunder as compensation for or on account of any such animal if at the time of inspection or test, or at the time of condemnation thereof, it shall belong to or be upon the premises of any person, firm, or corporation to which it has been sold, shipped, or delivered for the purpose of being slaughtered: *Provided further*, That out of the money hereby appropriated no payment as compensation for any animal condemned for slaughter shall exceed one-third of the difference between the appraised value of such animal and the value of the salvage thereof; that no payment hereunder shall exceed the amount paid or to be paid by the State, Territory, county, and municipality where the animal shall be condemned; that in no case shall any payment hereunder be more than \$35 for any grade animal or more than \$70 for any purebred animal, and that no payment shall be made unless the owner has complied with all lawful quarantine regulations.

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa: Page 20, line 13, after the word "indemnities," insert "of which \$250,000 shall be immediately available: *Provided, however*, That payments from the appropriation of May 16, 1928, for this purpose for animals condemned after date of the approval of this act shall be upon the same basis as hereinafter provided."

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the point of order against the amendment.

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to make the higher compensation rates available at an earlier date. There will be a time when we must reach a period when we are going to start the new compensation and pay the higher rate of condemnation. The program for eradication of this disease starts usually in the spring. It seems a little unfair to have most of those who are in on the spring test compelled to accept compensation for their condemned cattle at a lower rate, so, after taking up the matter with the department, I offer this amendment upon the theory that the compensation for the year will be upon the same rate throughout the entire year, and will be equitable to all of those concerned in the test. I think it should be done.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and reserve the point of order on the paragraph on page 21.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the point of order on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa or to some part of the bill as read?

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman is too late with his point of order upon the entire paragraph, because that has been read. The point of order was made on the amendment.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. I made the point of order on the amendment, and that is what the gentleman discussed. My point of order still stands.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is correct. He made the point of order on the amendment.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. My point of order on that still stands. There has been no discussion of the paragraph on page 21. I made the point of order properly at the proper time upon that also, although I am not going to insist upon it. I have made it more for the purpose of getting the floor to make some inquiries as to how this work is progressing. The work was begun pursuant to legislation enacted when I was a member of the Committee on Agriculture—a very important work. It has, I believe, been well done and with highly satisfactory results.

I notice the bill proposes to amend the amount of indemnity to be paid for animals destroyed. The amounts carried in the law which passed several years ago were \$25 for a grade and \$40 for a purebred animal. I always thought that those amounts were much too low, but they were all we could obtain approval of at the time the law was enacted.

I should favor even larger increases of amounts now provided by law than the committee has here recommended. As I understand, the department itself, the chief of the bureau and the others whose duty it is to carry on this work have recom-

mended larger increases than the committee has been willing to put into the bill. Why did the committee refuse the recommendation of the bureau as to these amounts?

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. We have been carrying along this work for many years on a 25-50 basis. Cattle have been getting dearer, but in equity to those who have gone through the test heretofore we thought if we gave 40 per cent increase we were giving an increase which was equitable, and for that reason we gave an increase from \$25 to \$35 and from \$50 to \$70. It is my recollection the department recommended an increase of from \$25 to \$40 and from \$40 to \$80, 50 per cent.

We did not want to get this amount to a point where people would be eager to sell cattle to the department for the amount they got for condemnation.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. As a matter of fact, one serious difficulty in the administration of this law has been that the amount available for payment for the destruction of a purebred animal is too small. The bureau recommend \$80, and the committee recommends \$70. Certainly \$80 is not an excessive amount. As I have said, the greatest difficulty, or one of the serious difficulties in enforcing this law, is the small amount paid for the destruction of purebred animals, some of which are of great value, running into thousands of dollars, the actual market value of the animals. It seems to me the amount to be paid should be still higher. I make that suggestion; I do not know that I shall offer an amendment.

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. We went over that very carefully and I think we have done the equitable thing.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Another question I wish to ask in regard to this work is whether or not there is any occasion for the feeling or opinion that while the test applied is effective generally in determining whether or not an animal is affected with tuberculosis, in many cases the worse the animal is, the more general, deep-seated the infection is, the less likely the test is to be successful. It often happens, I am told, that where an animal, determined by the test to be free of tuberculosis, is slaughtered soon after the test has been applied it is actually found to be seriously affected. That is, whereas there is little, if any, difficulty in discovering the presence of the disease where the animal is slightly affected, the test is, in fact, not a test, because it fails to disclose the presence of the disease if the animal is seriously affected. What are the facts? Is there reason or foundation for that opinion?

Mr. WASON. There is. I can answer that because I have had experience in my own herd. And the reason why the test is not effective in an animal which is very seriously diseased is that the resistance of the disease in the animal overcomes the fluid they use to make the test.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. In other words, the worse off the animal is the more resistance it has?

Mr. WASON. Absolutely; against this fluid. I have had this happen in my own herd.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Is the bureau making any progress in finding a test that will not be, we may say, defective or ineffective in that respect?

Mr. WASON. They are working over it, but I do not think they have got it perfected along that line.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. They admit there is that trouble?

Mr. WASON. Oh, of course, but there are only two animals in many years in my own herd who turned out that way.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. How general is that condition?

Mr. WASON. Very slight as compared with the number of animals tested.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. I am pleased to know that the work is going along so nicely. When it was first suggested we were told it would be impossible to eradicate tuberculosis, to check its spread, or even materially to reduce it. Officials of the bureau insisted it could be done, and from the first appropriation under the law the bureau has done splendid work and has made splendid progress.

Mr. WASON. They are doing so in my part of the country.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. I withdraw the reservation of the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I think there is a second amendment there, to carry out the same purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa: Page 20, line 13, strike out the word "however" and insert the word "further."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Total, Bureau of Dairy Industry, \$649,800, of which amount not to exceed \$302,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and Mr. TILSON as Speaker pro tempore having assumed the chair, Mr. TREADWAY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 15386) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

TEACHING THE CONSTITUTION

Mr. McSWAIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on the subject of teaching the Constitution of the United States and to insert in connection therewith 10 specimen questions and answers that have resulted from this method that I have discussed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from South Carolina asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record in the manner indicated by him. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. McSWAIN. Mr. Speaker, the American people have a deep-seated veneration for our Federal Constitution. We have wisely been taught that it is the sheet anchor of our civilization. But, unfortunately, it is a blind sort of worship among nearly all of our people. We have assumed that nobody could understand the Constitution except a few great lawyers and the Supreme Court. Especially was this view enhanced by the fact that so often the Supreme Court itself was divided by five to four opinions upon the proper interpretation of the Constitution. It occurred to our people that if the learned judges, having given the larger part of a lifetime to the study of the Constitution, could not agree among themselves as to its proper meaning, then it would be futile for a mere layman to commence its study.

But, on the contrary, we have courses in our schools, high schools, and colleges including the study of the Constitution itself. Having tried to teach the Constitution and having failed to satisfy myself with any success, I set about, many years ago, to devise a manner of approach to the study of the Constitution, and a method of instruction, that would make it both interesting and understandable. Accordingly, I was greatly pleased with the opportunity to try out my experiment with one of the law classes at Furman University, at Greenville, S. C., during the months of September, October, and November, 1928. I did not begin the course by a direct study of the text of the Constitution because that is dry and fruitless without the proper foundation of comparative history. I sought to catch the spirit of our Constitution and especially of our constitutional system by a brief review of the systems of Government then prevailing in the leading civilized nations of the world; and especially in England herself. This entailed a hasty review of the rise and development of the British constitutional system as it existed in 1776. Add to that the fact that feudal absolutism still prevailed in France, Germany, and Spain, and that what we now know as civil liberty and self-government were found only in the Swiss Cantons and in a nascent form in England herself, and we have the picture set for a proper appreciation of the shock that the Declaration of Independence must have given to the nerves of the smug and self-complacent aristocrats of that day. With this framework, all of us can understand, easily, the innovations contemplated by the Declaration of Independence. We are now prepared to understand that the American Revolution was a conflict of ideas of democracy and autocracy just as the World War was. The ideals of popular government having prevailed and finally triumphed at Yorktown, with the later acknowledgment of independence of the 13 American States, it became necessary for the revolutionary fathers to make democracy safe in and for America. If democracy should then show her efficiency and her power to maintain and advance civilization, then she might, 140 years later, proclaim and extend her power to make the whole world safe for democracy.

Therefore John Fiske truly described the period commencing with the end of the Revolution and culminating with the formulation and adoption of the Federal Constitution as the "critical period of American history." Therefore it was necessary to study this period of about seven or eight years with great particularity. The lack of power in the Federal Government,

seeking to function under the Articles of the Confederation, to defend our frontiers, to maintain domestic tranquility, to provide for the common defense, to prevent conflicts between the several States, to raise money by taxation, and soldiers by draft, all explain the confusion and chaos that clear-headed patriots saw were about to obscure and, perhaps, destroy the bright hopes of those who believed in, and fought to make good, the Declaration of Independence. Especially did we study the reasons and motives calling for the great convention that finally met in Philadelphia in May, 1787. We followed, minutely, the deliberations of that convention. We saw the conflict of ideas between the extreme views voiced by Alexander Hamilton, on the one hand, and Luther Martin, on the other hand. We traced the collision of interests between the large States and the small States. We observed the first threatening murmurs of sectional strife that grew until they finally thundered in the struggle over secession and eventually died away at Appomattox. Especially did we note the groping for, the difficulty in arriving at, what is now universally conceded to be the triumphant marvel of our American constitutional system, to wit, a dual system of government, both operating directly upon the same population at the same time, each within a separate and distinct sphere, and each maintained in the exercise of its proper powers by that wonderful regulatory agency, the balance wheel of our whole system—the Supreme Court of the United States.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, we have the material at hand for the proper comprehension of our Federal Constitution. Thus are we enabled to grasp the spirit of our Constitution. Thus we clothe the mere skeleton of dry-as-dust language with flesh and nerves, and breathe into this body the breath of governmental life. We behold a new beauty in the Constitution. We realize as never before why the Nation has grown in territory, in population, in wealth and in power, having multiplied itself in these respects many times, and yet the Constitution fits each new phase of our development. There is nothing like it elsewhere in the world. It is rigid enough to maintain order and historic continuity. It is elastic enough to permit of orderly progress. Through the provisions for amendment it is capable of expansion or contraction, and justifies the hope that it shall continue to bless countless generations of the American people; and, through them, the other peoples of the world.

Below follows a specimen of the questions and answers of an examination held on November 27, 1928. This is the paper of Mr. Hugh Beasley:

1. Question. Contrast the political ideas promulgated by the Declaration of Independence with those prevailing generally throughout the world.

1. Answer. The political ideas advanced by the Declaration of Independence were far ahead of the political ideas of the rest of the world at that time, and in some cases were in direct opposition to them. The idea as expressed by the Declaration of Independence that in order for a people to be taxed, they must have a share in the Government doing the taxing was very novel. Previous to this time in English history, the power to raise money had passed from the King to the Parliament, but no territory or colony had questioned the right of Parliament to levy taxes, because it had no representation.

Another idea advanced was "that all men are created equal." This may be taken to mean socially and politically. Who had ever heard of the idea that one man, no matter how low his station in life, had equal rights before the courts or in casting his ballot, as any other man in the community, no matter how prominent?

The proposition was also put forth that the people have the right to abolish any government that interferes with certain inalienable rights. This was contrary to the idea that prevailed at that time throughout the rest of the civilized world. However, many nations had successfully overthrown the rule of a certain king or dynasty, but not for a principle as was done in this case.

2. Question. Explain fully the expression "constitutional morality" and give some arguments for and against a written constitution as contrasted with an unwritten constitution?

2. Answer. The essence of "constitutional morality" is a spirit of self-restraint which enables men to lay aside their passions, prejudices, momentary interests, and other things which at the time seem necessary, but which is against the fundamental higher law, which is supreme. Thus "constitutional morality" may mean, following strictly the fundamental law as expressed in the constitution, and letting it be a gage and fountain head, and also a restraint on all laws which might be offered after that time.

The advantages of a written constitution over an unwritten one may be compared to the advantages of a contract which has been reduced to writing over one which has been agreed upon orally. The unwritten one is more flexible and more likely to be changed to fit the idea of the people at the time. The written constitution is like a monument. A certain formality of proceedings has to be carried through before it can be changed. Before this proceeding may be carried through and the

constitution changed, the people have had time to think it over, and thus there is less likelihood that a mistake will be made. An unwritten constitution will be changed whenever the people, or practically speaking the lawmakers, feel that it stands in the way of legislation needed at the moment. Thus it is something intangible. Unless the people are very conservative, it might be as well not to have any constitution, as to have it in unwritten form.

The written constitution stands out like a landmark. It is not necessary for anyone to be skilled in civics or law in order to get a general idea about it. On the other hand, the unwritten constitution is vague and indefinite. It is more subject to change. The English nation probably use the unwritten constitution with as much efficiency as they would were it reduced to writing. But, as I have mentioned, they are conservative, and what would suit them would not suit us. We are composed of a mixture of races, and by nature we are more progressive, straining at the leash more than the English. Our citizenship is composed of people to a large extent who are not more than one or two generations removed from their native country. Thus they have not had the opportunity to have grounded in them the traditions of the Government of this country as the average English citizen has had. Government in England is more of a profession than it is in this country. They go about preparing for public office like we go about preparing for a profession, and in a lot of cases more seriously and thoroughly.

3. Question. Explain the term "American Constitution" and contrast with the Federal Constitution.

3. Answer. By the term "American Constitution" we mean the fundamental ideas of government as expressed in the Federal and in the State Constitutions combined. Of course most of the State constitutions are modeled after the Federal, but they usually go more into detail. They do not conflict with the Federal Constitution in any way. The Federal Constitution is only a part of the American Constitution, but it is the model for all of them. It is the expression of a higher law. As mentioned somewhere in our course, it is the link which pledges the living to the dead and to the unborn.

4. Question. Explain fully the weak features of the Articles of Confederation, and why we were inadequate to insure life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

4. Answer. The weak features of the Articles of Confederation may be mentioned under two heads:

1. The inability of the Federal Government to reach out and take men from its citizenship when needed. The central government could only ask the States to send so many men, but it couldn't reach out personally to each man and in effect say, "You are needed for the defense of your country; come!" If the States chose to they could send the men, but if they did not choose to there was no way to force them. For a government to exist it must have men and money.

2. The inability of the Federal Government to levy taxes upon its citizenship. As in the case of men all the central government could do was to ask the States for so much money. Thus the State, if it chose to, might levy a tax upon its citizenship and raise the revenue. The whole defect may be summed up in a few words. The citizen owed allegiance first to the State and then to the Federal or central Government. Under our present system the citizen owes allegiance to both the Federal and the State Government, and where there is a conflict the Federal Government prevails. Under the Articles of Confederation, the central government had power, but only as expressed through the State, and then only as the State chose to obey. It was more like the League of Nations of to-day. Each State was an independent sovereign and might do anything unrestrained, only as the other States might step in individually and restrain her.

5. Question. Explain the conflicting views and interests of groups in the Convention of 1787 in Philadelphia, and how they were finally compromised.

5. Answer. The two main groups in the convention were the Federalists and the State Rights Party. The first plan submitted was the Virginia plan, closely followed by the Pinckney plan, which was the model for the future Federal Government. However, the Virginia plan was considered first. One of its features which brought on a battle royal proposed that "the rights of suffrage in the National Legislature ought to be apportioned to the number of free inhabitants." This was opposed by the smaller States, notably Delaware and Rhode Island, on the ground that the smaller States would be swallowed up. This was compromised in the latter part of the convention by providing that the number of Members in the Lower House should be determined by population of their respective States, but that each State, no matter how large nor how small, should have two representatives in the Upper House, or the Senate. The business men of the convention wanted a strong central government, because it could protect business interests at home and abroad. Other men of the same type which promulgated the Declaration of Independence wanted an ideal government which would let each State have absolute power and the central government subordinate to the States. Fortunately, men of this type were few in the convention.

6. Question. Point out the novel and original feature of the Constitution of the United States.

6. Answer. The novel features of the Constitution may be expressed in a few subheads:

1. The proposition that the right of the Government depends upon the will of those who are governed, and those who are governed have the right to change the form of government which is over them.

2. The proposition that every man has the same rights before the law. Thus the social or financial position of a man, theoretically speaking, is not of help to a man when he comes into a court.

3. The proposition that law shall be general and shall not favor a particular class.

4. The proposition that, in case of a suit, reasonable notice shall be given and a reasonable time given to defend in a fair court of law. This is known as the "due process clause."

5. The dual system of government, whereby each man owes direct allegiance to both the State and the Federal Governments.

6. The system of "checks and balances," whereby one department of the Government is set off against another. Thus the judiciary restrains the legislative, and executive, and vice versa. Each is dependent upon the other for its power.

7. The agreement that the will of the majority shall prevail. Thus, when the majority elect a President, the minority concur in the election, and instead of the President being the President of the majority he is the President of all.

8. The right of every person to have individual freedom. That is, that he shall have the right to advance according to his ability, and not according to who he is.

Probably the most novel feature of the Constitution is the provision made for a dual form of government. There are in reality two governments governing the same people in the same territory harmoniously together. I owe one allegiance to the Federal Government and another allegiance to my State government. Both may put their hands into my pocket for taxes. Both may call me to their defense. In case of a conflict, it is agreed that the call of the Federal Government shall prevail. The Federal Government is concerned mostly with questions of national importance, while the State government deals only with local matters, relatively speaking.

7. Question. Show what part of the United States Constitution embodies the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, the "most American feature," and why.

7. Answer. Articles I, II, and V of the Constitution most embody the spirit of the Declaration of Independence. Article I provides that all legislative powers shall be vested in a Congress, which shall consist of the two respective Houses. It provides the manner of electing them and what their duties shall consist of. This section provides in effect that government shall be by the people. This carries out the thought embodied in the first part of the Declaration of Independence that the people must have a share in the government over them.

Article II provides for the office of President and how he shall be elected and removed if the people care to do so. This section in effect provides the manner in which all civil officers of the United States may be removed from office upon certain causes.

Article V expresses the idea which pervades the Declaration of Independence; that is, the power of the people to change the government which is over them. Thus provision is made for the alteration or for amending the Constitution of the United States. The Declaration of Independence expresses the idea that the people shall have the power at any time to change their government.

Of course, the first 10 articles of the Constitution are usually called the Bill of Rights, and they enlarge upon the thought expressed in the Declaration of Independence.

8. Question. Compare in detail the plan proposed by Alexander Hamilton and that adopted by the convention.

8. Answer. Alexander Hamilton's plan was to have a legislature composed of two branches, which is like the present system. The lower branch, called the assembly, was to consist of persons elected for three years as against two years at the present time. The Senate was to compare to the House of Lords of England and be elected for an indefinite term of office by electors chosen by the people for that purpose. The plan adopted by the convention proposed that the Senators should be elected for a term of six years, and then by the legislature of the State which are represented by them. The supreme executive authority of the Nation was to be vested in a governor chosen for life and to be elected by electors. The system adopted by the Constitutional Convention provided that the President should be elected by electors chosen for that purpose, for a term of four years. Washington established the precedent that no man should run for the office and be elected more than two terms. The judicial system was about the same as actually adopted which provided that it should be vested in judges who would serve for life. But the important difference in the Hamilton plan was that he provided for the appointment of the governor of each State by the General Government. Both the President and governor of each State was to have the negative on the laws passed by the respective legislatures of the Nation and the State. Under the system adopted by the convention the Executive had the veto power but the legislature could override the veto.

9. Question. Explain fully the powers, purposes, and services of the Supreme Court as the balance wheel.

9. Answer. The judges of the Supreme Court are elected for life, and they hold their office during good behavior. Thus they are not mixed up in politics, and they are free to decide questions as their sense and conscience may dictate. The Supreme Court has the power to declare any statute passed by Congress or by any State legislature as unconstitutional and of no effect. They do not nullify the statute but disregard it. Thus it has the power to check legislatures, and it checks the powers of the Executive by interpreting the laws as passed by the legislature. The Supreme Court may be called the measuring rod of the Nation. They take a law or act which has been passed and see if it comes up to the standard as set forth by the Constitution or decide whether it is against the standard.

10. Question. Explain fully the reasons for the tendencies toward enlarging Federal powers, and give examples and evidence of such enlarging tendencies.

10. Answer. Transportation and commerce has made large and important strides and advances within the past century. Communication has likewise progressed. Thus the people of the country are having the same interests in common, and they more nearly live the same kind of lives. The same kind of cars are driven in California and the same styles are worn there as are worn in the far Eastern or Southern States. The same kind of people live there. They think about the same things that we do. The people of South Carolina and those of California or Washington State are more nearly alike and have more things in common now than did the people of the upper and lower sections of South Carolina at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. Thus State lines are gradually being erased except as political boundaries. It is but natural that the Federal Government should enlarge and expand its authority. The people are living closer together and have the same interests in common. Due to the large volume of interstate travel, commerce, and communication, it is but natural that this trend should prevail. Very few things are done in one State at the present day that do not affect the people in another State.

JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. CAMPBELL, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H. J. Res. 346. Joint resolution authorizing the payment of salaries of the officers and employees of Congress for December, 1928, on the 20th day of that month.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Monday, December 17, 1928, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Mr. TILSON submitted the following tentative list of committee hearings scheduled for Monday, December 17, 1928, as reported to the floor leader by clerks of the several committees:

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

(10.30 a. m.)

War Department appropriation bill.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

(10 a. m.)

To amend the packers and stockyards act, 1921 (H. R. 13596).

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

(10.30 a. m.)

A meeting of the subcommittee to consider a bill for the relief of J. F. McMurray (H. R. 10741).

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

687. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimate of appropriations for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1929, pertaining to the Bureau of the Mint, \$6,780 (H. Doc. No. 477); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

688. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting letter from the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, dated the 14th instant, covering statement of the cost of manufacture, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928, at the armory and arsenals therein named; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

689. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting deficiency estimates of appropriations for the Post Office Department for the fiscal years 1927 and prior years (H. Doc. No. 478); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. KIESS: Committee on Insular Affairs. H. J. Res. 352. A joint resolution for the relief of Porto Rico; without amendment (Rept. No. 1957). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. COLE of Maryland: A bill (H. R. 15425) authorizing Cornelius V. Roe, his heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Patapsco River at or near or south of Lazaretto Point, Baltimore, Md., and a point opposite thereto in Baltimore, Md.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McKEOWN: A bill (H. R. 15426) prohibiting the transportation of intoxicating liquors with firearms or explosives, and the sale of intoxicating liquors to minors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BULWINKLE: A bill (H. R. 15427) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to lend to the Governor of North Carolina 300 pyramidal tents, complete; 9,000 blankets, olive drab, No. 4; 5,000 pillowcases; 5,000 canvas cots; 5,000 cotton pillows; 5,000 bed sacks; and 9,000 bed sheets, to be used at the encampment of the United Confederate Veterans to be held at Charlotte, N. C., in June, 1929; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: A bill (H. R. 15428) allowing the withdrawal of the proceeds of the salvage of the U. S. S. *Piave*, improperly covered into "Miscellaneous receipts" in the United States Treasury instead of being paid to the underwriters of the cargo of said ship; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mrs. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 15429) to provide a suburban residence for the President of the United States; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WHITE of Maine: A bill (H. R. 15430) continuing the powers and authority of the Federal Radio Commission under the radio act of 1927, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DAVILA: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 354) authorizing the appropriation of the sum of \$871,655 as the contribution of the United States toward the Christopher Columbus Memorial Lighthouse at Santo Domingo; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. COLE of Iowa: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 355) authorizing the appropriation of the sum of \$50,000 to enable the Secretary of State to cooperate with the several Governments members of the Pan American Union in the undertaking of financing and building an inter-American highway or highways; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LEHLBACH: Resolution (H. Res. 265) to amend House Resolution 232; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ZIHLMAN: A bill (H. R. 15431) to protect the title of motor vehicles within the District of Columbia; to provide for the issuance of certificates of title and evidence of registration thereof; to regulate purchase and sale or other transfer of ownership; to facilitate the recovery of motor vehicles stolen or otherwise unlawfully taken; to provide for the regulation and licensing of certain dealers in used and secondhand vehicles as herein defined; to prescribe the powers and duties of the director of traffic hereunder; and to provide penalties for violations of the provisions hereof; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. ARNOLD: A bill (H. R. 15432) granting an increase of pension to Rosa A. Bower; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BACHMANN: A bill (H. R. 15433) granting an increase of pension to Kate Thomas; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BULWINKLE: A bill (H. R. 15434) granting an increase of pension to Synthia Freeman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 15435) granting a pension to Julius P. Martin; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: A bill (H. R. 15436) granting a pension to Almira M. Mitchell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 15437) granting a pension to Roscoe Morrow; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15438) granting a pension to Horace Stephens; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KEARNS: A bill (H. R. 15439) granting a pension to Mary Lawson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEAVITT: A bill (H. R. 15440) for the relief of Frank Yarlott; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. LEECH: A bill (H. R. 15441) for the relief of Isabelle Moody; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15442) granting a pension to Eviline Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOZIER: A bill (H. R. 15443) granting an increase of pension to Isaac N. Cook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McSWEENEY: A bill (H. R. 15444) granting a pension to John G. Hall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MONTAGUE: A bill (H. R. 15445) granting a pension to Alfred Ernest Watts; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15446) for the relief of Carl Halla; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ROWBOTTOM: A bill (H. R. 15447) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Guden; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SNELL: A bill (H. R. 15448) granting a pension to Frankie A. Willis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STALKER: A bill (H. R. 15449) for the relief of Joel Townsend; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SWING: A bill (H. R. 15450) granting an increase of pension to Walter C. Burris; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. UPDIKE: A bill (H. R. 15451) granting an increase of pension to John J. Lillis; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. VESTAL: A bill (H. R. 15452) granting a pension to Mary E. Brock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VINCENT of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 15453) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Baker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15454) granting an increase of pension to Nellie Thompson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VINSON of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 15455) granting a pension to Louise Wing; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15456) granting an increase of pension to Clark Brown; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WELSH of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 15457) granting a pension to Caroline W. Hayes; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15458) granting a pension to James A. Quinn; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15459) granting a pension to Mary E. Schmidt; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15460) granting a pension to Eugene J. Hatterer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15461) granting a pension to Elizabeth B. Hertzler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15462) granting a pension to Louemma Scott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15463) granting an increase of pension to Emma B. Fleming; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

8006. By Mr. ADKINS: Petition of residents of the city of Decatur, Ill., asking for a protective tariff on brick being manufactured in Europe and shipped to our eastern seaboard; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8007. By Mr. CRAIL: Petition of the Department of California, United Veterans of the Republic, favoring necessary legislation granting to recipients of the congressional medal of honor an honorarium of \$50 per month; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

8008. By Mr. GARBNER: Petition of the Immigration Study Commission, urging opposition to repeal of the national origins clause of the immigration quota act; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

8009. By Mr. JOHNSON of Texas: Petition of W. P. Allen, president of the American National Bank, of Terrell, Tex., urging continuance of national-bank circulation; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

8010. By Mr. McCORMACK: Petition of Boston League of Women Voters, Mrs. Willard Dana Woodbury, president, 3

Joy Street, Boston, Mass., recommending passage of the Newton bill, which provides for the creation of a child welfare extension service in the Children's Bureau; to the Committee on Education.

8011. By Mr. YATES: Petition of Le Seure Bros., jobbers and retailers of cigars and tobaccos, Danville, Ohio, protesting Senate bill 2751; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8012. Also, petition of H. M. Voorhis, of the law offices of Maguire & Voorhis, of Orlando, Fla., urging passage of the Sears bill (H. R. 10270); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8013. Also, petition of W. T. Alden, of the law offices of Alden, Latham & Young, Chicago, Ill., urging passage of Senate bill 3623, amending section 204 of the transportation act of 1920; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

8014. Also, petition of the legislative committee of the Railway Mail Association, Illinois Branch, Chicago, urging passage of the following bills: The retirement bill (S. 1727), the 44-hour week bill (S. 3281), and the steel car bill (S. 2107); to the Committee on the Civil Service.

8015. Also, petition of office of the Quartermaster, First Cavalry Division, Fort Bliss, Tex., urging support of the Black bill in the Senate and the Wainwright-McSwain bill in the House; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SENATE

MONDAY, December 17, 1928

The Chaplain, Rev. Z. Barney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou whose word, hidden in the framework of the world, is revealed in the mind of man, speak to us in loving accents as we keep our solemn tryst with Thee.

We thank Thee for the dimmest consciousness of Thy presence; for the trail of a seamless robe about us, the burning of our hearts, the whisper in our minds; but do Thou pour Thy glory forth, that we may see the majesty of our daily path crowded with helpfulness and broadened with opportunity until it becomes a highway through the desert; and may every heart that watches with us see the Sun of Righteousness arise with healing in His wings for all the nations of the earth. Grant this for the sake of Him who is our peace, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Saturday last, when, on request of Mr. CURTIS and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Fletcher	La Follette	Simmons
Barkley	Frazier	Larrazolo	Smith
Bayard	George	McKellar	Smoot
Bingham	Gerry	McLean	Steak
Blaine	Gillett	McNary	Steiwer
Blease	Glass	Moses	Stephens
Borah	Glenn	Neely	Swanson
Bratton	Goff	Norris	Thomas, Idaho
Brookhart	Greene	Nye	Thomas, Okla.
Bruce	Hale	Oddie	Trammell
Burton	Harris	Phipps	Tydings
Capper	Harrison	Pine	Vandenberg
Caraway	Hastings	Ransdell	Walsh, Mass.
Couzens	Hawes	Reed, Mo.	Walsh, Mont.
Curtis	Hayden	Reed, Pa.	Warren
Dale	Heflin	Robinson, Ind.	Waterman
Deneen	Johnson	Sackett	Watson
Dill	Jones	Schall	Wheeler
Edge	Kendrick	Sheppard	
Edwards	Keyes	Shipstead	
Fess	King	Shortridge	

Mr. GERRY. I desire to announce that my colleague the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. METCALF] is absent on account of illness.

I wish also to state that the senior Senator from New York [Mr. COPELAND] is absent by reason of illness in his family.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wish to announce that my colleague [Mr. MAYFIELD] is detained from the Senate on account of illness.

Mr. NORRIS. I desire to announce that my colleague the junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HOWELL] is detained from the Senate by illness.

Mr. HEFLIN. I desire to announce that my colleague the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. BLACK] is absent from the Senate attending, as a member of the committee on the part of

the Senate, the unveiling of the Wright Brothers Monument at Kitty Hawk, N. C.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-one Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Haltigan, one of its clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H. R. 13990) to authorize the President to present the distinguished flying cross to Orville Wright, and to Wilbur Wright, deceased, and it was signed by the Vice President.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a petition of sundry citizens of St. Petersburg, Fla., praying for the prompt ratification of the so-called Kellogg multilateral treaty for the renunciation of war, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Rotary Club, of Fargo, N. Dak., favoring the prompt ratification of the so-called Kellogg multilateral treaty for the renunciation of war, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I present a communication from the manager of the Chamber of Commerce of Titusville, Fla., with some resolutions adopted by Titusville Post, No. 1, of the American Legion. I request that the resolutions may be printed in the RECORD and lie on the table.

There being no objection, the resolutions were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolutions adopted by Titusville Post, No. 1, Department of Florida, of the American Legion

Whereas there is pending in the United States Senate a bill providing for increase in the strength of the Navy, authorizing the construction of 15 cruisers and 1 aircraft carrier (H. R. 11526); and

Whereas the President of the United States has declared that the measure should be passed in order to eliminate a deficiency in the Navy and to meet our needs for defense; and

Whereas the American Legion has repeatedly declared in favor of adequate preparation in time of peace for ample protection should war arise: Therefore be it

Resolved by Titusville Post, No. 1, Department of Florida of the American Legion, That the speedy passage of the measure by the Senate and its enactment into law will subserve the best interest of the Nation and give notice to the world that a "Navy second to none" is America's interpretation of the 5-5-3 ratio decided upon at the Washington Conference. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Florida and to the headquarters of the Department of Florida of the Legion at Palatka.

R. E. L. NIEL,
J. W. HANSON,
IRA NOBLES,

Committee.

This is to certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a resolution unanimously adopted by Titusville Post, No. 1, Department of Florida, the American Legion, at its regular meeting held December 12, 1928.

THOS. E. APPLE, Commander.
CHAS. I. GUINN, Adjutant.

Mr. SHEPPARD presented a petition of members of the Tyler Street Methodist Church, of Dallas, Tex., praying for the prompt ratification of the so-called Kellogg multilateral treaty for the renunciation of war, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. SIMMONS presented a petition of members of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Durham, N. C., praying for the prompt ratification of the so-called Kellogg multilateral treaty for the renunciation of war, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. BARKLEY presented petitions numerous signed by students of Asbury College, members of the Young Women's Christian Association Bible Classes, of Louisville, and sundry citizens, all in the State of Kentucky, praying for the prompt passage of the so-called Kellogg multilateral treaty for the renunciation of war, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. JONES presented petitions of sundry citizens of Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, Port Angeles, Leland, Dungeness, Carlsborg, Raymond, Yakima, and Colville, all in the State of Washington, praying for the prompt ratification of the so-called Kellogg multilateral treaty for the renunciation of war, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.